48th Annual Report

of the

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1962—June 30, 1963

Trenton, New Jersey **June 30, 1963**

FOREWORD

The following pages contain a complete review of the activities of each of the divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963. This detailed report supplements an abbreviated version, previously issued, which covers the highlights of the year's work. The "Highlights" report has received wide distribution. The report which follows has been prepared in a limited edition to meet the needs of those readers who have a special interest in the programs of the Department and require a full report.

PHILLIP ALAMPI
Secretary of Agriculture

NEW JERSEY
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

IRVING K. CHRISTENSEN,[1] Wood-Ridge, President

CLARENCE H. STEELMAN, SR.,[1] Princeton, Vice-President

ALBERT H. FORSYTHE, Mount Holly

W. STUART HARTUNG, Roxburg

JOSEPH MACCARONE, Swedesboro

REGINALD V. PAGE, Toms River

CHARLES PRATSCHLER, Montague

JAMES P. VREELAND, JR., Towaco

NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PHILLIP ALAMPI, Secretary of Agriculture

WILLIAM C. LYNN, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

WILLIAM E. KENNY, Director, Division of Administration

DR. E. L. BROWER, Director, Division of Animal Industry

FRED W. JACKSON, Director, Division of Information

WILLIAM C. LYNN,[2] Acting Director, Division of Markets

FRANK A. SORACI, Director, Division of Plant Industry

FLOYD R. HOFFMAN, Director, Office of Milk Industry

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[1]Messrs. Christensen and Steelman retire from the Board on June 30, 1963. The new members will be Roy R. Blair of Nutley and Thomas S. DeCou of Cherry Hill.

[2]Mr. Lynn was appointed acting director of the Division of Markets on June 25, 1963. Until a permanent director is appointed, he will fill the vacancy left by the death of Vinton N. Thompson on March 9, 1963.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture directs all activities of the Department. Two members of the Board are elected to four-year terms of office at the State Agricultural Convention held each January. The eight members represent the leading agricultural commodities of the State.

During the year 1962-63, the Board held 12 meetings. Some of the highlights of Board actions included:

Adopted regulations for controlled atmosphere storage for apples. These regulations supplement Chapter 62, P.L. 1962.

Adopted regulations for the control of the breeding, raising and housing or confinement of nutria. These regulations supplement Chapter 126, P.L. 1962.

Adopted regulations for imprinting the New Jersey Seal of Quality on labels or containers for food products.

Amended regulations for the importation of cattle and goats. The amendment changes vaccination and testing requirements for imported animals.

Amended the regulation for tuberculin testing to exempt from annual tests all cattle under two years of age and to establish intradermal injection as the official test method.

Amended regulations for the importation of livestock to include provisions for the import of nutria.

Revised the formula for computing bonding requirements under the licensing and bonding laws.

Awarded citations for distinguished service to agriculture to:

Jacob A. Blakeslee of Newton
Charles A. Collins of Moorestown
Clayton S. Cronkright of Summit
William B. Duryee of Allentown

COUNTY BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE

In 1887 the New Jersey Legislature enacted a law whereby the Department of Agriculture "shall encourage and aid so far as practicable, the formation of county boards of agriculture in the several counties of this State, that all the agricultural interests of the State may be fully represented."

The law provided also for annual reports to the Department. Further, it directed the representatives of county boards of agriculture to make a full report of the proceedings of the annual State Agricultural Convention to their respective county boards.

Over these decades some of the intent of the law has been lost in its very antiquity. It is true that the reorganization of the State Board of Agriculture in 1916 preserved the importance of the county boards of agriculture to such an extent that even today, with newer organizations being admitted by law to the Convention, an even 50 per cent of the delegate body is comprised of delegates from the 21 county boards of agriculture.

The law thus spells out the close kinship between the State Board of Agriculture as the policy making and directing authority of the Department of Agriculture, and the various county boards. This is emphasized to a considerable degree in participation by official delegates of county boards of agriculture at the annual Agricultural Convention in January of each year. More recently the program has been of a type which has lent itself to this sharing of views between delegates and the members of the State Board of Agriculture. This has proved mutually beneficial and fruitful and is the pattern of future Agricultural Conventions for some time.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

William E. Kenny, Director

The Department of Agriculture is one of 14 departments of New Jersey State Government. The Department is directed by the Secretary of Agriculture, who is a member of the Governor's cabinet. Agricultural programs and policies established by the State Board of Agriculture are administered by the Secretary.

The Department is a regulatory, service and promotion agency. These functions are intended to help maintain a profitable agricultural economy for the State. This goal is sought through programs designed to assist in the efficient production and marketing of New Jersey farm products.

The Division of Administration is primarily a service unit to the divisions of Animal Industry, Information, Markets, Plant Industry, and the Office of Milk Industry. Operating funds, personnel and general services are provided to support their programs. The Division of Administration also performs services for the State Board of Agriculture and maintains certain special programs which are not entirely appropriate to the assignments of the other divisions.

FISCAL

The Division administers all Department appropriations with one exception. That concerns funds appropriated to the Office of Milk Industry. The Director of the Office of Milk Industry prepares and presents that agency's budget to the Governor. The Director is responsible for the expenditure of those funds in accordance with State fiscal procedures.

The Division of Administration receives annual budget requests from all other division directors. These requests are consolidated for evaluation by the State Board of Agriculture. Budget items approved by the Board are presented by the Governor.

During the fiscal year 1962-63, Department expenditures totaled $1,609,193.29. Appropriations from the General Treasury provided $1,296,937.17; from the Federal government $49,382.53; and from special taxes for the promotion of farm commodities $262,873.49.

General Treasury funds were expended for regulatory, service and a few promotion programs. These included livestock and plant disease control, plant pest control, marketing services, agricultural information, soil conservation, rural economic studies and aid to agricultural fairs.

Following is a summary of division expenditures made from the 1962-63 General Treasury appropriation to the Department:

Division of Administration	$ 177,355.29	13.7%
Division of Animal Industry	315,204.47	24.3%
Division of Information	147,403.96	11.4%
Division of Markets	255,225.88	19.6%

Division of Plant Industry	257,156.36	19.9%
Fairs, Shows and Exhibits	64,081.19	4.9%
Miscellaneous	80,510.02	6.2%
Total	$1,296,937.17	

The Department also received operating funds from the Federal Government. These allotments were provided under work agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture. The Federal monies supplemented Department expenditures in the following programs:

Crop Reporting Statistics	$ 9,435.84
Market Expansion	32,779.62
Market Facilities	7,141.17
Total	$49,382.53

In addition, the Division administered revenues for the farm product promotion tax accounts. These tax receipts are dedicated funds. They were used only for those purposes recommended by the respective Councils and approved by the State Board of Agriculture.

During the fiscal year, expenditures from the promotion council accounts were:

Apple Industry Council	$ 52,162.21
Asparagus Industry Council	74,857.83
Poultry Products Promotion Council	123,942.75
White Potato Industry Council	11,910.70
Total	$262,873.49

PERSONNEL

The Division maintained the Department's personnel program. All personnel actions, including those in the Office of Milk Industry, were transacted in accordance with Civil Service and State fiscal regulations.

During the past year, the Department was authorized 205 full-time positions. These positions were assigned and funded as follows:

Source of Funds:	State	Federal	Council	Total
Division of				
Administration	24	1		25
Animal Industry	30			30
Information	15	1		16
Markets	40	6	12	58
Plant Industry	37			37
Office of				
Milk Industry	39			39
Total	184	8	12	205

In addition, some 70 seasonal assistants were employed for plant pest eradication, poultry certification and marketing projects. Twenty part-time clerical employees were assigned to the soil conservation districts and to the Department's Trenton office.

The New Jersey Agricultural Society employed 96 fruit and vegetable inspectors. Five were permanent staff members and 91 were hired for the heavy inspection seasons. Although Society employees are not within the scope of Civil Service regulations, they were under Department supervision.

During the year, the following staff changes occurred among permanent Department personnel:

Appointments

Mary Ann Benedetti, Clerk Stenographer, July 9, 1962

Roger H. Bullock, Inspector, Plant Industry, October 29, 1962

Donald D. Conte, Clerk Typist, September 12, 1962

Martha Fitzgerald, Clerk Typist, November 14, 1962

George R. Glass, Inspector, Plant Industry, September 4, 1962

Edward Kendrick, Addressograph Machine Operator, December 10, 1962

Shirley A. Meehan, Clerk Typist, March 12, 1963

Hugh Oakley, Farm Products Marketing Representative II, July 2, 1962

Carl T. Sensi, Clerk-Driver, May 6, 1963

Michael P. Sisti, Helper, August 22, 1962

John A. Wells, Farm Products Marketing Representative II, July 30,1962

James C. Williams, Laboratory Assistant, October 16, 1962

Promotions

Edith M. Alpaugh, Secretarial Assistant II, December 24, 1962

Joann Baum, Principal Clerk Stenographer, December 24, 1962

Robert H. Bloomer, Principal Office Appliance Clerk, August 6, 1962

L. Donald DeBlois, Entomologist, August 6, 1962

William A. Junghans, Senior Inspector, Plant Industry, July 9, 1962

Margaret M. LaBaw, Key Punch Machine Operator, August 6, 1962

Harriet S. Lavinson, Clerk Stenographer, May 13, 1963

Sarah J. Levandusky, Senior Clerk Stenographer, August 6, 1962

Lois M. Okupski, Senior Clerk Stenographer, December 24, 1962

Frank H. Pagliaro, Supervisor, Nursery Inspection, July 9, 1962

John K. Springer, Supervisor, Plant Pest Surveys, September 3, 1962

Mary T. Williams, Senior Clerk, August 6, 1962

Reclassifications

Genevieve Dura, Secretarial Assistant III, October 1, 1962

Retirements

Laura C. O'Rourke, Secretarial Assistant I, December 31, 1962

William Graser, Carpenter, June 30, 1963

Kenneth A. Layton, Senior Inspector, Plant Industry, June 30, 1963

Death

Vinton N. Thompson, Director, Division of Markets, March 9, 1963

GENERAL SERVICES

The machine data processing unit continued to service the divisions of Animal Industry and Markets, and the Office of Milk Industry. This service included the maintenance of livestock disease control records, the computation of veterinary practioner invoices, poultry certification records and milk handler licenses. To improve Department administrative control, employee expense accounts were also recorded.

Progress continued in the work procedures program. The bureaus of Milk Licensing and Promotion Tax collection were appraised. Certain work procedures were revised. It is estimated the revisions will annually save 4,000 typing operations, the handling of 32,000 forms, the filing of 36,000 forms, the cost of 32,000 forms, the manual entry of 24,000 items, and the use of 4,000 index cards.

A partial review of Department forms was continued. As a result, 126 obsolete forms were eliminated. A tuberculosis-brucellosis chart was also developed. This form relieves the veterinarians from carrying two books and simplifies the coding chart for transferring the information to the data machine process.

Graphic arts assistance was also provided to the various divisions. Several recipe folders were designed and printed for the Promotion Councils. Slides, posters and visual aids were also produced.

AUTOMOBILE FLEET

In February 1963, the Department's automobile fleet of 79 vehicles were transferred to the Department of the Treasury. By Executive Order, the State of New Jersey established a central motor pool. With the exception of the Highway Department, the Department of Defense and the State Police, all State agencies now "lease" vehicles from the central motor pool on a time and mileage basis.

HEALTH-AGRICULTURE BUILDING

On December 27, 1962, Governor Richard J. Hughes, Commissioner of Health Roscoe P. Kandle and Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi broke ground for the $8,000,000 Health-Agriculture building. Occupancy is scheduled for October, 1964.

Two buildings will be erected; one, an eight story office building, the second a five story laboratory building. The facilities will be shared with the State Department of Health. The Department of Agriculture will occupy about 20 per cent of the total space.

The Division of Administration has been instrumental in the planning of these structures. Working with division directors and bureau chiefs, space and equipment requirements were determined. Final plans were developed in cooperation with the State Department of Health, the Construction Bureau of the Department of the Treasury, the assigned architect and engineer. Since the start of construction, close liaison has been maintained with the contractors.

In addition to Department of Health and Agriculture personnel, following are the principals concerned with this construction:

Architect	Alfred Clauss, Trenton, New Jersey
Engineers	Engineers Inc., Newark, New Jersey
General Contractor	McCloskey & Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Structural Steel	Industrial Engineering Works, Trenton, New Jersey
Plumbing	Charles Simkin & Sons, Inc., Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Heating and Ventilation	Boro Plumbing & Heating, South River, New Jersey
Electrical	Casey Associates, Inc., Clifton, New Jersey
Elevators	Haughton Elevator Company, Toledo, Ohio
Laboratory Casework	Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wisconsin

Walk-In Incubators	Tenney Engineering Company, Union, New Jersey
Walk-In Cold Rooms	Tenney Engineering Company, Union, New Jersey
Washers and Dryers	Better Built Machine Company, New York, New York
Ovens	Day Engineering Company, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania
Sterilizers	American Sterilizer Company, Erie, Pennsylvania
Incinerator	Incinerator Division of Morse Bolger, Inc., New York, New York
Testing and Inspection	United States Testing Company, Hoboken, New Jersey
Department of the Treasury	State Treasurer John A. Kervick
Division of Purchase and Property	Director Charles F. Sullivan
Bureau of Construction	Alfred Bussell, AIA William C. Cramer, Supervising Architect

SPECIAL SERVICES

The Division of Administration was also responsible for certain programs which were not directly related to the functions of the other divisions. A brief report of these activities follows.

New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund

The New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund celebrated two events during the year. These were its forty-second birthday and the negotiation of its 5000th loan.

During the past 42 years, the Fund has made 5,047 loans totaling $447,242.77. Borrower number 5000 was Daniel Hawkins of Englishtown. Daniel received a $200 loan for his 4-H baby beef project.

In the past year, 135 loans were made to 4-H members and vocational agricultural students. These loans totaled $14,013.53. Interest earnings were used to provide all borrowers with one year subscriptions to breed journals. Ribbons, cash premiums and trophies were awarded at livestock shows. The cost of these items was $315.86. The New Jersey Agricultural Society awards and the Frelinghuysen Memorial Awards were continued by those sponsors.

The Fund provided insurance to its borrowers. In the case of death or the animal failed to breed, notes were cancelled and payments against the notes were returned to the borrowers. Three dairy animals and two steers were written off. These charges against the emergency Fund totaled $540.

Members of the State Board of Agriculture served as trustees for the Fund. The officers were Clarence H. Steelman, Sr., President; Irving K. Christensen, Vice President; Phillip Alampi, Secretary-Treasurer; and William E. Kenny, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

State Board of Agriculture-Federal Loan Fund

The State Board of Agriculture Federal Loan Fund was established in 1952. At that time the United States Department of Agriculture commenced to transfer assets of the defunct Rural Rehabilitation to the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture. Assets transferred thus far total $300,000.

These funds have been used to make loans to qualified New Jersey farmers for the purchase of farms, equipment, livestock, and for the installation of irrigation facilities. The first farm labor housing loan was made in the past year.

All outstanding loans, with the exception of one, have been made through the Farmers Home Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. These are Government insured loans. To help the borrowers, Farmers Home Administration supervisors provide personal advice and assistance. The outstanding success the Fund has enjoyed must be credited to the efforts of the Farmers Home Administration personnel in New Jersey.

The one exception in the loan program is a direct loan to a cooperative. This loan was negotiated in 1962. It was made to assist an egg cooperative in its purchase of new equipment to improve its handling and packaging of eggs.

In 1962-63, the Fund issued seven loans totaling $47,300. On June 30, 1963, there were 29 loans outstanding which totaled $252,660.09. Interest received was $11,757.36. These earnings were used for administrative expenses and for market expansion studies on New Jersey farm products.

Fairs

Through its annual appropriation, the Department gave financial aid to 20 county fairs and the Trenton State Fair. These funds helped to defray the cost of premiums, awards and other overhead expenses incurred by the fairs. Direct aid for the year totaled $46,509.09.

New Jersey Farm Show and Farmers' Week

The third annual post war New Jersey Farm Show was held at the Trenton Armory. A three day exhibition in conjunction with Farmers' Week, there were some 16,000 visitors on January 29, 30 and 31. This attendance was a new post war record for the Show.

The Farm Show was jointly sponsored by the Department and the New Jersey Agricultural Society. Commercial exhibitors leased 7,700 square feet of floor space. Education exhibits and commodity shows occupied an additional 6,450 square feet.

Apple, Christmas tree, egg, hay, silage, honey, seed, grain, sweet potato and white potato shows were highlights of the Show. Premium awards for these shows totaled $1,665.50. Special trophies, plaques and ribbons were also presented to the winners.

One-Day Livestock Shows
(Livestock Promotion)

To help promote the purebred livestock industry, the Department again budgeted $3,000 for one-day livestock shows. Each of the five purebred dairy breeds and two beef breeds were allotted funds for expenses in operating these shows.

The Department also extended support to the horse industry. Awards of $500 each were offered at the Thoroughbred Yearling Show, the Thoroughbred Bloodstock Show and to the Flemington Fair Standardbred Championship Races. In addition, a twenty-five minute film of the Sussex County Horse Show was developed in cooperation with WCAU-TV of Philadelphia.

Efforts were also made to establish a more favorable market for ponies. Again WCAU-TV was asked to and did develop films of the New Jersey pony industry. The Department has been working to strengthen organizational relationships within the pony industry.

D I V I S I O N O F A N I M A L I N D U S T R Y

Dr. E. L. Brower, Director

BUREAU OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

Bovine Brucellosis

The program to eradicate brucellosis disease of cattle from New Jersey has advanced rapidly. From a peak infection of 2,435 animals in 1956-57, the number of infected animals has decreased to a low of 227 this year.

The whole of New Jersey is a modified certified state. Two counties, Monmouth and Ocean, were designated brucellosis free this year, bringing the total to 10 free counties. The goal is to have the entire state declared brucellosis free by 1965.

The steady decline in number of brucellosis reactors is due to continued surveillance and the use of concentrated epidemiological studies of infected and suspicious herds.

To supplement the brucellosis blood testing program, New Jersey dairy herds are constantly checked through the use of the brucellosis ring test. Samples of milk from all herds are secured three times a year by the Department's area veterinarians. This year 8,292 milk samples were taken, of which 77 were declared suspicious. This includes 1,406 samples of milk from out of state herds selling milk in New Jersey, of which six were suspicious. All New Jersey suspicious herds were immediately blood tested.

One of the main tools in the prevention of brucellosis is the calfhood vaccination program. The Division vaccinated 15,935 calves this past year.

A new regulation that requires all imported female cattle over eight months of age to be vaccinated against brucellosis was put into effect. These animals are inspected on arrival by area veterinarians for proof of vaccination and health status. All adult cattle are brucellosis tested on arrival as an added precautionary measure.

Bovine Tuberculosis

In an effort to reduce the number of reactors and the cost of the tuberculosis program, two new programs were inaugurated. The first was to cease the testing of heifers under two years of age. Experience has shown that the disease tuberculosis occurs most often in adult animals. When infection is found in a herd, the heifers are then tested. This program saved the State approximately $8,000 this past year.

The other innovation was to add a "suspect" classification to the tuberculosis testing program. In the past, animals were classified as either negative or positive to the tuberculosis test. As the number of no-gross-lesion reactors continues to climb year after year, something had to be done to alleviate this problem. With the suspect classification, animals from herds having good histories of freedom from tuberculosis are retested when the reaction is of a questionable nature.

This year, 305 animals were classified as reactors and sent to slaughter. One hundred and eighty-one animals were classified as suspects. On the 60-day retest of the suspects, 18 were declared reactors. These figures show a considerable saving to the State and to the farmer.

At the end of the fiscal year only 22 herds were classified as infected with tuberculosis. This compares with 68 infected herds on the same date last year.

The entire State of New Jersey is modified accredited tuberculosis free. During the fiscal year nine counties were completely tested and qualified for reaccreditation.

Leptospirosis

Tests for leptospirosis were conducted on a request basis this fiscal year. A total of 4,145 samples was tested, of which 100 showed titres of 1:10 through 1:40, 4 showed titres of 1:160 or higher, and 4,041 were negative.

Sheep Scabies

New Jersey was declared an eradication area for sheep scabies on October 29, 1961. Since that time semi-annual inspections of all sheep flocks for scabies have been conducted. A total of 815 flocks containing 18,568 sheep were inspected this year. Two flocks containing 29 sheep were found to be infected. The infected flocks were dipped twice by area veterinarians. In addition, four flocks that appeared suspicious received one dipping. On the second inspection this year, no sheep were found to be infected and the State was declared a free area on June 14, 1963, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Swine Disease Control

New Jersey has the largest garbage feeding swine industry in the United States. All garbage feeding farms must be inspected and licensed annually. There were 239 licenses issued to garbage feeding swine farms this year. Twenty of these farms depopulated or switched to grain feeding during the year leaving a total of 219 licensed garbage feeding farms containing 132,193 swine.

The garbage cooking law requires that these farms be maintained in a sanitary condition and that garbage fed to swine be properly heat treated. Bi-weekly inspections are made of all garbage feeding farms and temperatures of garbage cooking are taken at least monthly. This work is done by Division inspectors. From July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963, 4,765 inspections were made.

The cooking of garbage is very vital to control of swine diseases like foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera, vesicular exanthema and trichinosis, which may be spread through raw garbage.

Swine inspectors are constantly on the lookout for any disease condition in swine. These diseases are reported to area veterinarians who then make an investigation.

Two hearings on violations of the Garbage Cooking Swine Law were held. On September 7, a hearing was held for John Shaw, Marmora, Cape May County, and on September 19, for Anniase Harvey and Harold Shaw, also of Marmora. These swine raisers had fed raw garbage to their animals. The assistant secretary of agriculture, who conducted the hearings, ruled that all three violators should be penalized by prohibiting the feeding of any garbage, cooked or uncooked, for a period of 30 days. The penalties were held in abeyance with a warning that any further violations would be cause for the revocation of their licenses.

Hog Cholera Eradication

New Federal regulations regarding the movement of swine were passed in November 1962. After January 1, 1963, no fully virulent live hog cholera vaccine was permitted in interstate movement. Effective April 1, 1963, no swine were allowed to move interstate unless they had previously been vaccinated for hog cholera and were quarantined upon arrival at the state of destination for 21 days.

A New Jersey Hog Cholera Eradication Committee was appointed to advise the State Board of Agriculture and the Department on matters pertaining to the eradication of hog cholera. In addition to the five members of the already existing Swine Advisory Committee: Henry W. Bibus, Wrightstown; Santo Miserendino, Westville Grove; Lester Germanio, Woodbine; Norman Lichtman, Westville; and George Henkel, Glen Gardner, the Board appointed Professor George W. Vander Noot, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, to represent the College of Agriculture, and Dr. Owen K. Fox, Moorestown, a practitioner, to represent the Veterinary Medical Association of New Jersey.

The terms of Mr. Lichtman and Mr. Henkel expired during the year. Fred Wittenberg of Farmingdale and Nicholas Super of Westville Grove were appointed and sworn in for three-year terms on March 14, 1963.

A series of meetings with swine raisers and feeders was held in various parts of the State to acquaint swine farmers with the new Federal regulations for the eradication of hog cholera.

The Hog Cholera Eradication Committee was very active during the past fiscal year, advising the Department on acceptance of the program and the establishment of regulations to implement it.

In June 1963, the Department formally entered a cooperative hog cholera eradication program with the United States Department of Agriculture. The first or preparatory phase of a four-phase cooperative program leading to the final eradication of hog cholera has been put into operation. This

phase includes establishment of a State hog cholera committee, along with organized distribution of information, development of a system for prompt reporting, complete investigation of all outbreaks and re-emphasis on garbage cooking and inspection.

After all activities included under the first phase of the program are in operation, New Jersey will move into Phase 2: reduction of incidence of hog cholera. This phase involves quarantine of infected and exposed herds, proper disposal of infected and exposed animals, and regulation of intrastate shipment of swine to insure that pigs moving from markets back to farms do not spread hog cholera.

After the State has sufficiently reduced the incidence of hog cholera by carrying out the steps in the first two phases, it can enter Phase 3: elimination of outbreaks. The primary goal here is to concentrate on the prompt elimination of any pockets of infection which remain to threaten the eradication program. This could involve cooperative indemnity payments if this is mutually agreeable to both State and Federal officials.

Under the fourth and final phase of the program, protection against reinfection, the State can be declared a hog cholera eradication state. When the disease has been eliminated, it will then become a hog cholera-free state.

Inspection of Disposal Plants

The Division of Animal Industry conducted inspections of 37 animal disposal plants prior to licensing, as required by State law.

Anthrax

In the endemic area of Salem County, the farmers are offered free vaccination of their animals against anthrax. Vaccine is supplied on all other farms where anthrax occurs. When anthrax is diagnosed, the farm and all products are immediately quarantined.

One thousand and seventy animals were vaccinated this year compared with 1,403 during the last fiscal year.

Viral Encephalitis

The Division cooperates with the Department of Health in securing specimens and reporting all cases of encephalitis in horses and pheasants. Four hundred and fifteen horses were vaccinated against viral encephalitis. There were no reported cases in horses or pheasants this year.

Inspection of Turkeys for 'State Seal of Quality'

Each year in cooperation with the Poultry Products Promotion Council of the Division of Markets, the Division of Animal Industry has its area veterinarians conduct an ante mortem and post mortem inspection of turkeys which are to be marketed under the "State Seal of Quality" program.

The following tabulation summarizes the work:

Ante Mortem Inspection

Month	No. Birds Inspected	Approx. Weight	No. Birds Condemned	No. Lbs. Condemned
September	875	13,565	...	...
October	3,357	60,226	3	30
November	13,447	276,672	7	70
December	18,154	430,407	...	...
Totals	35,833	780,870	10	100

Post Mortem Inspection

Month	No. Birds Inspected	Approx. Weight	No. Birds Condemned	No. Lbs. Condemned
September	391	4,891	...	...
October	2,385	35,925	1	35
November	13,292	227,711	...	...
December	18,117	363,210	5	90
Totals	34,185	631,737	6	125

Biological Warfare

Veterinarians and livestock inspectors on both the State and Federal staffs are trained and assigned specific areas of responsibility in event of biological warfare or introduction into the State of a foreign animal disease.

POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

Pullorum Disease

Three cases of pullorum disease were diagnosed this year. None were from New Jersey hatcheries. Two of the flocks were commercial egg producers and went to slaughter. The remaining flock of chicks was sent to New Jersey from Pennsylvania. They will be grown for broilers and then slaughtered. No other shipments from this source were received after the regulatory officials of Pennsylvania were notified of our findings.

Blood testing for pullorum-typhoid was completed in cooperation with the Division of Markets. All chickens and turkeys tested in the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans were classed as N.J.-U.S. Pullorum Typhoid Clean. The annual qualification and examination for pullorum-typhoid testers was held for all interested applicants.

Fowl Typhoid

Eight cases of fowl typhoid were reported during the year. Four of these flocks are under surveillance; the other four flocks were destroyed and the poultry houses cleaned and disinfected.

Much progress has been made in the control of fowl typhoid under the present method of cooperation between poultrymen and the Department. This method has succeeded the quarantine-permit method and has proved successful because the infected birds go to immediate slaughter, controlling the spread of the disease in the flock.

Avian Tuberculosis

Two cases of avian tuberculosis were reported from a Federal slaughtering and dressing plant. Investigations and tuberculin testing located the infected flocks. The flocks were destroyed and the premises cleaned and disinfected.

Paratyphoid

Sixteen cases of paratyphoid have been reported since July 1, 1962. The reports were received from the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, and Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. This is an increase of 10 cases over last year. The reports involved the following species:

8 cases - chickens
4 cases - turkeys
2 cases - pigeons
1 case - pheasants
1 case - wild birds

Two of the turkey cases were diagnosed through the regular blood testing program. The remaining 14 cases were diagnosed by routine laboratory examinations. Paratyphoid is causing concern throughout the country and all efforts are being made to adopt a uniform method of control. The National Research Committee is considering this poultry health problem.

Salmonella Investigation

On May 29, the State Department of Health reported to us an outbreak of intestinal infections caused by Salmonella derby. The infection occurred in several North Jersey hospitals, as well as in hospitals in Philadelphia and New York City. The source of eggs used in these hospitals was traced, with most being supplied from Sullivan County, New York. However, this supplier purchased some eggs from New Jersey dealers which were traced back to farms in New Jersey. As it was thought possible that the infection came from eggs, investigations of the New Jersey farms were initiated by the Division of Animal Industry.

Sixteen New Jersey farms, with a total of 106,230 chickens, had supplied eggs to the hospitals. In all, 1,544 samples of water, fecal material, egg washing liquids, feed, soil, dust and other materials were collected from the farms. Results of laboratory tests made of the samples were all negative.

Two cases not connected with hospitals were also investigated. One was a child near Hightstown. It was determined that the eggs used by this family were purchased from a nearby farm. Only 30 chickens were involved in this flock and all were blood tested for pullorum-typhoid and with other Salmonella antigens. All were found negative and other samples of material from the farm were also negative.

The other case occurred at the Villa Maria Sanatorium, North Plainfield, where Salmonella typhimurium was isolated from the patients. The 500 chickens in this flock were subjected to a blood test for pullorum-typhoid and a large number of reactors were found. The flock was slaughtered and replaced with clean birds. Specimens from this flock of chickens and other material were tested. Salmonella pullorum was isolated from the chickens and confirmed. The chicken houses were cleaned and disinfected.

This project, which is being continued, involves a great amount of work collecting samples and testing in the laboratory.

Cooperation With Other Agencies

The cooperative reporting of avian diseases to the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture has made great progress since it was inaugurated. Reports from the United States Department of Agriculture at meetings attended this year indicated a more accurate knowledge of the nation's poultry health status.

Diagnostic laboratories in and out of the State continue their very fine cooperation in reporting poultry diseases in New Jersey flocks.

Nutria Control

Regulations to implement a new law which gives the Department responsibility for the control of nutria in New Jersey were approved by the State Board of Agriculture on October 23, 1962.

Nutria are small animals grown for their fur. They have caused destruction to agricultural crops in some areas where they have escaped from confinement. The State law is designed to prevent their accidental release here.

The Board regulations require that any person raising or breeding nutria in New Jersey must register with the Department of Agriculture and pay a registration fee of one dollar.

The regulations specify the types of escape-proof nutria pens which must be used and state that the premises and animals in all nutria-raising establishments must be maintained in a clean and sanitary manner.

The Division inspected and approved for license seven nutria raisers.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Through the cooperation of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture, many brucellosis and tuberculosis-infected barns were disinfected. More and more farmers, including poultrymen, are requesting the use of the Federal power spray equipment to disinfect their barns or poultry houses.

The farmer is responsible for purchasing the required disinfectant and cleaning the barn thoroughly. Both State and Federal personnel are used to operate the Federal equipment.

Following are the number and type of farms that were disinfected during the fiscal year:

Dairy		Poultry
Brucellosis Infected	Tuberculosis Infected	
8	7	9

Auction Markets

Eight livestock auction markets are under the supervision of the Division of Animal Industry. Area veterinarians are assigned to the markets in their section. These markets operate weekly. It is the duty of the area veterinarian to see that no livestock consigned for slaughter is returned to farms. He also checks to see that no diseased animals are sold.

During the fiscal year, the number of livestock that passed through these markets totaled 168,248 head.

Cooperation with Federal Government

The Division of Animal Industry cooperates with the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Federal Government in certain programs that are not formally assigned to this Department. These include the examination of animals for export and the collection of information and specimens when disease conditions are suspected.

CATTLE UNDER SUPERVISION
1953 - 1963

	Herds	Animals	Tuberculosis Reactors Indemnified	Brucellosis Reactors Indemnified	Calves Officially Brucella Vaccinated
1962-1963	5,502	153,804	274	211	15,935
1961-1962	5,921	172,363	296	267	16,494
1960-1961	6,327	175,278	230	418	17,655
1959-1960	5,717	173,532	148	440	18,033
1958-1959	6,771	174,203	150	759	16,305
1957-1958	6,987	175,026	175	1,224	15,665
1956-1957	8,014	185,327	162	1,830	16,179
1955-1956	8,488	194,937	141	2,133	17,514
1954-1955	9,483	204,620	173	1,801	17,886
1953-1954	9,797	214,212	188	653	22,029

CATTLE AND GOAT SURVEY

	Cattle		Goats	
County	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
Atlantic	43	156	10	61
Bergen	23	444	12	82
Burlington	477	19,448	11	34
Camden	56	758	7	56
Cape May	36	299	1	1
Cumberland	203	3,385	9	20
Essex	11	156	1	1
Gloucester	290	4,027	24	61
Hudson	2	7	1	15
Hunterdon	1,029	28,576	46	210
Mercer	181	3,362	3	7
Middlesex	171	4,151	11	33
Monmouth	330	6,337	10	43
Morris	253	6,264	27	273
Ocean	56	897	11	113
Passaic	34	187	13	39
Salem	590	16,539	8	24
Somerset	389	10,120	36	155
Sussex	671	25,459	7	23
Union	12	50	3	7
Warren	645	23,182	16	64
Totals	5,502	153,804	267	1,322

SUMMARY OF TESTING

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM

Veterinarians Testing	Cattle Lots	Cattle Animals	Goats Lots	Goats Animals
State	544	15,771	37	158
Federal	309	8,996	41	199
State & Federal Expense	3,352	118,538	71	503
Owner's Expense	673	5,768	15	30
Auction Markets(Owner's Expense)	350	720	...	...
Totals	5,228	149,793	164	890

Reactors - 305 - 0.20%

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM, BLOOD TESTING

Veterinarians Testing	Cattle Lots	Cattle Animals	Goats Lots	Goats Animals	Misc. Lots	Misc. Animals
State	661	11,117	39	148	...	...
Federal	341	8,953	43	205	...	...
State & Federal Expense	1,719	56,256	40	312	15	106
Owner's Expense	1,148	12,700	28	104	...	...
Auction Markets(Owner's Expense)	308	676	...	...	...	...
Totals	4,177	89,702	150	769	15	106

Reactors - 227 - 0.25%

Miscellaneous includes eight lots containing 97 swine, four lots of a single horse each, one lot of two llamas, one lot of two buffalo and one zebu bull.

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM, BRUCELLOSIS RING TESTING

	Division of Animal Industry Laboratory	Out-of-State Laboratories	Total
Herds tested	6,757	320	7,077
Animals in tested herds	341,104	13,382	354,486
Clean herds	6,691	320	7,011
Animals in clean herds	337,425	13,382	350,807
Suspicious herds	66	...	66
Animals in suspicious herds	3,679	...	3,679

BRUCELLOSIS TESTS OF IMPORTED ANIMALS

Veterinarians Testing	Cattle Lots	Cattle Animals
State	596	4,272
Federal	310	2,852
Accredited	185	3,289
Totals	1,091	10,413

TUBERCULOSIS REACTORS INDEMNIFIED

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

	Total	Average
Cattle appraised		
Registered	51	
Grade	223	
Total	274	
Salvage		
Registered	$ 7,787.71	$ 152.70
Grade	29,153.07	130.73
Total	$ 36,940.78	134.82
State indemnity		
Registered	$ 7,650.00	$ 150.00
Grade	16,712.90	74.95
Total	$ 24,362.90	88.92
Federal indemnity		
Registered	$ 2,550.00	$ 50.00
Grade	5,575.00	25.00
Total	$ 8,125.00	29.65
Sum of salvage, Federal and State indemnity	$ 69,428.68	$ 253.39

Total State indemnity paid for tuberculin test reactors from the beginning of this work in 1916 to June 30, 1963: $ 4,207,032.44

BRUCELLOSIS REACTORS INDEMNIFIED

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

	Total	Average
Cattle appraised		
Registered	7	
Grade	204	
Total	211	
Salvage		
Registered	$ 878.66	$ 125.52
Grade	29,615.13	145.17
Total	$ 30,493.79	144.52
State indemnity		
Registered	$ 1,050.00	$ 150.00
Grade	15,240.70	74.71
Total	$ 16,290.70	77.21
Federal indemnity		
Registered	$ 350.00	$ 50.00
Grade	5,075.00	24.88
Total	$ 5,425.00	25.71
Sum of salvage, Federal and State indemnity	$ 52,209.49	$ 247.44

Total State indemnity paid for brucellosis test reactors from the beginning of this work in 1940 to June 30, 1963: $ 1,126,373.07

BRUCELLOSIS SERVICE FEES AND INDEMNITY PAID

1953 - 1963

	State Indemnity Paid	Federal Indemnity Paid	State Veterinary Service Fees for Testing	Federal Veterinary Service Fees for Testing	State Veterinary Service Fees for Vaccination	Federal Veterinary Service Fees for Vaccination
1962 - 1963	$ 16,290.70	$ 5,425.00	$ 13,602.65	$ 6,365.35	$ 13,580.25	$ 4,017.00
1961 - 1962	21,412.85	7,148.84	17,514.00	6,980.35	11,956.90	6,674.00
1960 - 1961	33,069.20	11,025.00	8,105.50	17,473.75	11,014.15	8,589.50
1959 - 1960	34,878.77	11,647.20	15,761.75	13,735.45	10,862.40	10,488.50
1958 - 1959	61,368.35	20,559.71	543.75	34,004.10	1,292.50	17,370.50
1957 - 1958	98,268.10	33,164.99	2,279.90	37,373.95	1,051.95	17,242.50
1956 - 1957	143,400.01	48,048.65	8,542.85	47,336.63	9,636.50	10,173.50
1955 - 1956	168,913.00	56,516.13	14,433.25	41,585.98	22,024.50	...
1954 - 1955	142,561.23	46,105.99	24,880.25	18,554.00	20,790.50	...
1953 - 1954	53,787.83	8,071.00	37,602.55	...	24,121.50	...

CATTLE AND GOATS IMPORTED AND RELEASED

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

Origin	Adult Dairy and Breeding	Calves Under 6 Mos. and Vaccinated Animals Under 24 Mos.	Feeder Steers	Goats
Alabama	...	...	60	...
California	1	...	...	1
Canada	1,355	...	...	1
Connecticut	101	26	...	...
Delaware	140	35	9	...
Florida	...	...	41	...
Georgia	4	1	...	...
Illinois	52	1	...	...
Isle of Jersey	36	...	...	...
Kansas	...	1	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	30	...
Louisiana	...	60	...	...
Maine	2	...	...	...
Maryland	637	91	...	...
Massachusetts	4	5	...	...
Michigan	297	...	...	...
Minnesota	58	...	...	...
Missouri	4	10	...	...
New Hampshire	6	...	...	...
New York	2,842	93	21	2
North Carolina	12	...	...	...
Ohio	4	3	...	...
Pennsylvania	713	106	340	2
Rhode Island	...	1	...	...
South Carolina	...	1	...	...
Texas	...	...	1	...
Vermont	11	1	...	...
Virginia	93	9	154	...
Washington	2	...	...	...
Wisconsin	3,945	1	...	...
Totals	10,319	445	656	6

CATTLE AND GOATS SHIPPED OUT OF NEW JERSEY

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

Destination	Cattle		Goats		Sheep	
	Lots	Animals	Lots	Animals	Lots	Animals
Afghanistan	1	1	...	...	...	...
Alabama	3	4	...	...	...	...
Arizona	9	23	...	...	...	...
California	6	120	...	...	...	...
Canada	7	32	...	...	...	...
Central America	2	2	...	...	...	...
Colorado	10	34	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	40	43	...	...	...	...
Delaware	48	244	...	...	1	1
Florida	15	44	...	...	...	...
Georgia	7	30	...	...	...	...
Illinois	26	67	...	...	...	...
Indiana	9	78	...	...	...	...
Iowa	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ireland	2	9	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	7	7	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	1	1	...	...	...	...
Maine	1	1	...	...	...	...
Maryland	93	504	...	...	5	22
Massachusetts	13	15	1	2	3	12
Mexico	7	11	...	...	...	...
Michigan	10	103	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	2	5	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	9	10	...	...	...	...
Missouri	4	38	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	2	2	...	...	...	...
New York	157	428	1	1	1	11
North Carolina	31	331	...	...	...	...
Ohio	27	48	...	...	...	...
Oregon	2	2	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	670	2,124	...	...	7	30
Peru	1	1	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	1	1	...	...
Republic of So. Africa	5	11	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	5	9	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	32	213	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	2	16	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	8	11	...	...	...	...
Texas	4	9	1	4	...	...
Vermont	2	33	...	...	...	...
Virginia	54	232	...	...	2	7
Washington	2	2	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	3	3	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	42	87	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,382	4,989	4	8	19	83

VACCINATION REPORT OF IMPORTED CATTLE

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

Origin	Animals Imported	Animals Vaccinated
California	1	...
Canada	1,355	1,204
Connecticut	127	101
Delaware	175	154
Georgia	5	1
Illinois	53	25
Isle of Jersey	36	...
Kansas	1	...
Louisiana	60	...
Maine	2	1
Maryland	728	572
Massachusetts	9	9
Michigan	297	272
Minnesota	58	58
Missouri	14	12
New Hampshire	6	6
New York	2,935	2,609
North Carolina	12	12
Ohio	7	5
Pennsylvania	819	491
Rhode Island	1	1
South Carolina	1	1
Vermont	12	11
Virginia	102	33
Washington	2	2
Wisconsin	3,946	3,717
Totals	10,764	9,297

SHEEP INSPECTION FOR SCABIES

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

	No. of Flocks	No. of Sheep
Farms under supervision	815	18,568
Semi-annual inspections-November, 1962	815	13,712
Semi-annual inspections-March, 1963	808	18,553
Other inspections during year	95	7,184
Farms infected	2	29
Farms exposed	1	15
Farms suspicious	4	76
Dippings for year	11	315
Farms remaining under quarantine at end of year	...	...

INSPECTION OF SWINE HERDS

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

	State	Federal	Total
Farms feeding grain	123	64	187
Farms feeding heat-treated garbage	2,488	2,090	4,578
Totals	2,611	2,154	4,765

SWINE IMPORTED FOR FEEDING AND BREEDING

Feeder	45,982
Breeder	54
Totals	46,036

SWINE SURVEY
(Garbage-fed Swine)

County	Licensed Herds	Licensed Animals
Atlantic	29	4,341
Bergen	1	275
Burlington	25	17,338
Camden	7	1,703
Cape May	21	9,590
Cumberland	4	862
Essex	...	...
Gloucester	75	75,689
Hudson	...	...
Hunterdon	3	2,578
Mercer	11	1,611
Middlesex	9	4,684
Monmouth	12	8,936
Morris	8	1,433
Ocean	5	2,227
Passaic	...	...
Salem	2	80
Somerset	6	831
Sussex	...	...
Union	1	15
Warren	...	...
Totals	219	132,193

PULLORUM-TYPHOID CONTROL

Fowl tested in field	403,325
Number reacting	...
Per cent reacting	...
Fowl tested in laboratory	10,711
Number reacting	...
Per cent reacting	...
Total fowl tested	414,036
Total fowl reacting	...
Per cent reacting	...
Retest of fowl typhoid suspects by field tests	6,064
Total fowl reacting	...

NEW JERSEY EXPORTS OF HATCHING EGGS AND POULTRY

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963

Country to which Consigned	No. Permits Issued	Baby Chicks	Cockerels	Hatching Eggs	Pullets
Belgium	49	...	12,011	1,100	22,700
Bermuda	9	100	34,997	...	2,100
Brazil	2	...	150	180	1,000
British West Indies	19	4,400	17,900	...	2,300
Burma	2	...	33	...	383
Canada	101	...	150,115	7,776	7,375
China	1	50	...	...	...
Columbia	3	...	400	...	3,000
Denmark	1	...	100	...	400
Dutch Guiana	46	6,750	81,300	3,680	1,100
Ethiopia	1	...	...	200	...
Florida [1]	1	...	...	9,000	...
Germany	8	...	...	5,960	...
Ghana	1	...	200	...	800
Greece	6	910	630	...	4,400
India	2	...	200	180	800
Italy	22	600	3,760	24	22,400
Japan	10	...	465	640	4,025
Lebanon	3	100	844	...	2,484
Liberia	2	...	1,000	...	1,600
Mexico	10	...	3,655	...	30,165
Peru	1	...	...	...	1,000
Phillipines	2	...	750	...	2,000
Puerto Rico	242	104,700	361,050	200	50,750
South Africa	1	1,000	...	...	...
Spain	23	...	6,690	2,160	48,600
Thailand	1	...	200	...	300
Venezuela	41	...	...	319,680	...
Virgin Islands	1	200	...	...	...
West Africa	4	...	...	...	2,000
West Indies	5	...	400	...	8,050
Totals	620	118,810	676,850	350,780	219,732

[1] For export out of the country.

BUREAU OF VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

The diagnostic laboratory is vital in all the programs of the Division of Animal Industry.

This year 105,122 plate and tube blood tests were conducted for brucellosis and leptospirosis of cattle and goats; 16,775 tests for pullorum-typhoid disease of chickens.

The laboratory also received samples of tissue, milk and other specimens submitted for diagnostic purposes from veterinary practitioners. Such diseases as mastitis, anthrax, encephalitis and other disease conditions are reported. The use of the laboratory by veterinarians for the benefit of the farmer has steadily increased.

DIVISION LABORATORY REPORT

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR BRUCELLOSIS ON INSHIPPED ANIMALS

Samples received	10,413 [1]
Unfit for test	13
Samples tested	10,400 [1]
Reactors	123
Negative	10,277

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR BRUCELLOSIS ON ANIMALS IN HERDS UNDER SUPERVISION

Samples received	90,708
Unfit for test	131
Samples tested	90,577
Reactors	227
Suspicious	3,248
Negative	87,102

MILK RING (BRT) TESTS FOR BRUCELLOSIS

Samples received	8,292
Unfit for test	29
Samples tested	8,263
Suspicious	77
Negative	8,186

[1] This figure includes titre carrying calfhood vaccinates eligible for entry.

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR PULLORUM DISEASE OF POULTRY

Samples received	10,063
Unfit for test	...
Samples tested	10,063
Reactors	28 [1]
Suspicious	...
Negative	10,035

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR LEPTOSPIROSIS OF ANIMALS

Samples received	4,188
Unfit for test	43
Samples tested	4,145
1:10 - 1:40 titres	100
1:160 or higher titres	4
Negative	4,041

[1] Not in the NPIP. These reactors were encountered during our investigations for Salmonella derby.

BACTERIOLOGICAL, MICROSCOPIC AND POST MORTEM EXAMINATION

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

Lots	Animals	No.	Material	Condition Suspected	Findings
51	Avian	122	Chickens	S. pullorum or fowl typhoid	Negative
1	Avian	8	Chickens	S. pullorum or fowl typhoid	S. pullorum
1	Avian	5	Chickens	Fowl typhoid	Fowl typhoid
3	Avian	7	Chickens	Fowl typhoid	Paratyphoid
3	Avian	14	Chickens	Avian tuberculosis	Avian tuberculosis
1	Avian	7	Chickens	Avian leukosis	Avian leukosis
1	Avian	1	Turkey	S. pullorum or fowl typhoid	Paratyphoid
16	Avian	1,083	Fecal samples	Salmonellas	Negative
12	Avian	14	Samples egg wash water	Salmonellas	Negative
4	Avian	4	Samples drinking water	Salmonellas	Negative
14	Avian	21	Samples of chicken feed	Salmonellas	Negative
1	Avian	2	Chickens	Microscopic examination	Few oocysts demonstrated
1	Avian	3	Chickens	Microscopic examination	Lymphomatosis
7	Bovine	8	Feti	Pathogens	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Fetus	Pathogens	E. coli
4	Bovine	4	Ears	Anthrax	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Blood sample	Anthrax	Negative
1	Bovine		Neck muscles	Malignant edema or blackleg	Negative
1	Bovine		Bovine organs	Poisoning	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Calf	Pathogens	Salmonella spp.
2	Bovine	2	Tampons	Vibrio fetus	Negative
1	Bovine		Vaginal exudate	Pathogens	Gram-positive streptococcus
1	Bovine		Vaginal exudate	Pathogens	Negative
1	Bovine	2	Cows	Paratuberculosis	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Cow	Paratuberculosis	Paratuberculosis
1	Bovine		Lung and lymph glands	Tuberculosis	Malignant lymphoma
1	Bovine		Liver	Tuberculosis	Negative
4	Bovine	7	Blood samples	Complete blood count	Normal range
1	Bovine	1	Blood sample and slide	Complete blood count	Normal range

Lots	Animals	No.	Material	Condition Suspected	Findings
2	Bovine	2	Placenta	Pathogens	Negative
2	Bovine	2	Urine samples	Pathogens	Gram-positive hemolytic streptococcus
1	Bovine	2	Urine samples	Albumin, pathogens	Albumin positive B. subtilis, C. renale
2	Bovine	5	Blood samples	Brucella culture	Negative
1	Bovine	3	Blood samples	Brucella culture	B. abortus
		3	Milk samples		
2	Bovine	2	Skin scrapings	Scabies	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Skin scraping	Scabies	Sarcoptic mange mites
1	Bovine	2	Preputial swabs	Trichomonasis	Negative
2	Bovine	3	Milk samples	Brucella culture	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Milk sample	Brucella culture	B. subtilis
10	Bovine	44	Semen samples	Pathogens	Negative
7	Bovine	43	Smegma samples	Pathogens	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Semen sample	Pathogens	Vibrio fetus
8	Bovine	48	Milk samples	Brucellosis ring test and whey test	45 negative whey 3 suspicious whey 20 brucellosis ring tests negative 28 brucellosis ring tests suspicious
1	Canine		Mass	Tumor	Lipoma
1	Caprine		Goat	Pneumonia	Confirmed
52	Equine	91	Blood samples	Pregnancy	54 positive, 37 negative
5	Equine	5	Blood samples	Complete blood count	Normal range
24	Equine	87	Blood samples	White blood count, red blood count, hemoglobin, hematocrit	Normal range
10	Equine	96	Blood samples	Hemoglobin and hematocrit	Normal range
1	Equine	2	Blood samples	Encephalitis	Negative
1	Equine		Fecal culture	Pathogens	E. coli
1	Equine		Fecal swabs	Culture	Gram-positive streptococcus and E. coli
1	Equine	1	Fecal swab	Parasites	Negative
7	Equine	11	Cervical swabs	Culture	Negative
1	Equine	1	Fecal swab	Culture	Gram-positive streptococcus
1	Equine		Feces and hay samples	Parasites	Negative
1	Equine	1	Synovial fluid	Culture	Gram-positive staphylococcus

Lots	Animal	No.	Material	Condition Suspected	Findings
2	Equine	3	Cervical cultures	Metritis	Gram-positive rod and streptococcus
1	Equine	1	Cervical swab	Culture	B. subtilis and staphylococcus
1	Equine	1	Cervical swab	Culture	Corynebacterium
1	Equine	1	Cervical swab	Culture	B. megaterium proteus
5	Equine	8	Cervical swabs	Culture	7 negative 1 B. subtilis and staphylococcus
2	Equine	2	Semen samples	Vibrio fetus	Negative
1	Equine	1	Joint fluid sample	Pathogens	Gram-positive streptococcus
1	Feline	1	Urine sample	Thallium	Poison
1	Feline	1	Urine sample	Thallium	Negative
3	Ovine	3	Skin scrapings	Scabies	Psoroptes ovis
6	Ovine	6	Skin scrapings	Scabies	Negative
1	Porcine		Baby pigs	Complete blood count	Transmissible gastroenteritis
1	Porcine		Pancreas and brain	Hog cholera	Negative
1	Porcine	1	Pig	Hog cholera	Negative
1	Porcine		Pancreas and brain	Hog cholera	Hog cholera
1	Porcine	1	Pig	Pathogens	Streptococcus and staphylococcus
1	Putoruis	1	Mink	Pathogens	Coliforms
1	Putoruis	1	Mink	Pathogens	Negative

Standard plate count (milk)	60
Modified Whiteside test (milk)	273
Antibiotic sensitivity tests	729
Icterus index	2
Salmonella typhimurium	12
Vibrio	50

DIVISION OF INFORMATION

Fred W. Jackson, Director

The primary function of the Division is to provide New Jersey citizens, particularly the farm and rural population, with information on Department activities and on New Jersey agriculture. In recent years, however, the Division has been given several additional responsibilities. It now includes, as well as the regular information workers, the staffs of the Rural Advisory Council and the State Soil Conservation Committee, and State employees of the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service.

INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Press Service

Press releases are mailed at least once each week to a list of about 375. About 150 of these are daily and weekly newspapers and radio and television stations in New Jersey, New York City and Philadelphia. Much of the balance of the list is composed of farm magazines, commodity publications and food trade journals. The 18 newsmen at the State House, representing the major wire services and state and metropolitan dailies, are serviced by messenger.

During 1962-63, a total of 299 press releases, covering Department programs or general news of New Jersey agriculture, was distributed. This was an increase of 31 releases over the previous year. Reception of the releases was good, and they were regularly used in news columns and radio broadcasts.

In conjunction with the regular news service, approximately 1,500 photographs or mats were issued. Division personnel supervised the taking of pictures at many agricultural events and were responsible for their distribution.

Numerous requests from editors of farm and general publications, seeking articles, photographs and information on the Department or the State's agriculture, were serviced.

Two developments during the year created special problems for the information section. Emergency legislation which removed resale milk prices in New Jersey and the subsequent steps taken to attempt to stabilize the milk industry are fully covered in the Office of Milk Industry section of this report. Because of restrictions imposed on dissemination of information, much of which was declared "classified" during the period when solutions to the problems were being sought, maintaining relationships with representatives of news media and of members of the milk industry seeking information was extremely difficult. Twelve carefully conceived news releases were issued, and a number of others prepared but withheld for policy reasons after consultation with the Executive and Law branches of State government.

The second development concerned the discovery of an infestation of gypsy moth in North Jersey. The announcement that insecticidal sprays would be applied in an attempt to eradicate the pest was greeted with much alarm by many citizens of the area. Eight press releases were issued prior to and during the period of the spray program, in an attempt to keep the public informed of the reasons for the program, the importance of controlling the gypsy moth, and the safeguards taken to prevent any possible harm to humans, livestock, wildlife, water, etc. In addition, newspapers serving the immediate spray area were provided with maps of the areas to be treated and with details of the spray schedule. A daily beeper-phone advisory on gypsy moth spray operations, 60 seconds in length, was used by six area radio stations. The service was provided during the entire duration of the control program.

Radio and Television

The Division produced 47 five-minute "Let's Look at Agriculture" radio programs, jointly with the Agricultural Communications Department of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University. These weekly programs were used by 14 radio stations in New Jersey, Philadelphia and New York City. Included were comments by the Secretary of Agriculture, excerpts from talks delivered by visiting agricultural leaders, news summaries of Department activities, and special reports by staff members concerning their work.

Forty-eight 15-minute Department of Agriculture segments were produced for the Farm Show on WCAU-TV, Channel 10, Philadelphia. Participants included staff members reporting on their activities; and members of the State Board of Agriculture whose farming operations were recorded on film. A 30-minute Thanksgiving Day program was produced for the Governor's "State House Report" on WNDT, Channel 13, Newark. A 30-minute show on the same channel with the Secretary of Agriculture featured the New Jersey Egg Recipe Contest cook-off with contest winners and judges as guests.

Exhibits

The Farmobile, a mobile exhibit promoting New Jersey agriculture and departmental services, made appearances at eight county fairs with a potential exposure to 400,00 fairgoers; formed the central theme for the Department's State Fair exhibit; and served as the medium for distribution of 25,000 recipe leaflets provided by the various commodity groups and promotion councils.

Division personnel designed and coordinated the development of the central theme exhibit of the 1963 Farm Show in which the Divisions of Markets, Animal Industry and Plant Industry, and the Office of Milk Industry participated with displays and demonstrations.

In cooperation with the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, an exhibit promoting New Jersey for recreational purposes and also as a center of food distribution was sponsored at the Fifth International Food Exposition in New York City.

That perennial favorite of Department exhibits, the "New Jersey Peep-Peep Show" (observation incubator) was loaned to cooperating groups at local fairs, and was part of the Department's exhibits at the Farm Show and State

Fair. At both of the latter, it has been joined by the "New Jersey Bee-Bee Show," an observation hive. These served to demonstrate the benefits of the State's poultry and bee health programs.

Farmers Week

Advance, current and follow-up publicity for the more than 40 agricultural groups meeting during the annual New Jersey Farmers Week is a service of the Division. In addition, the information staff has many responsibilities for program planning and arrangements for the week.

Fifty-five press releases were issued in connection with the 1963 Farmers Week and Farm Show. In addition to these general mailings, special articles were prepared at the request of farm magazines and for the publications of various groups interested in individual meetings. Special acknowledgement should be made of the generous cooperation of Business Farming which devoted much space in its January issue to advance publicity on all Farmers Week meetings.

Four newspaper mats were distributed in advance of Farmers Week to accompany releases. During the week, 135 photographs were taken and prints mailed to newspapers, magazines and other publications.

A total of 213 five-minute tape recordings were duplicated and mailed daily by special delivery to 31 radio stations requesting this service.

Publications

The Division edits and handles the processing details for all printed Department reports, circulars and other publications.

It prepares six issues of Farm Service News each year. This four-page illustrated publication, devoted to news of the Department and articles of current interest on New Jersey agriculture, is mailed to approximately 6,500 farm and rural readers in New Jersey.

The following circulars, reports and special publications were edited and published during fiscal 1962-63:

Circular 423 - List of Licensed Agricultural Dealers, 1962-63.

Reports - Annual Report, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, 1961-62.

Annual reports for 1962 of 11 soil conservation districts: Burlington County, Cape-Atlantic, Hunterdon County, Mercer County, Morris County, Northeast, Ocean County, Salem-Cumberland, Somerset-Union, Sussex County, and Warren County.

Special - New Jersey Soil and Water Conservation Needs Inventory.

Commission Merchants, Dealers, Brokers and Agents Law.

Publications prepared in connection with the 1963 Farmers Week and Farm Show were:

1963 Farmers Week and Farm Show Program
Citations for Distinguished Service to New Jersey Agriculture, 1963
Highlights of Your Convention, 1963.

The Commodity Shows Premium Lists for the 1964 Farm Show were also delivered during the fiscal year. These are needed well in advance of the Farm Show for circulation among possible entrants.

Special Services

Since October 1962, when New Jersey fixed resale prices for milk were "decontrolled" for two months, most of the work of the assistant director has been concerned with assisting in the search for solutions of problems which ensued. He was assigned by the Secretary of Agriculture, who is under a Governor's directive to reorganize the State's milk economic regulatory system, to arrange for 20 fact-finding meetings and conferences dealing with this project. This required voluminous correspondence; consultation with representatives of groups and agencies participating; preparation of reports; special research into several aspects of the situation, including the question of adaptability to New Jersey of the regulatory systems of other states; and the economic hazards allegedly inherent in unregulated competition.

Technical assistance was given to the five-man team of university economists advisory to the Secretary, and to the firm of management consultants retained to analyze costs of operations in New Jersey milk marketing. During the year, the assistant director was also secretary of the Governor's Milk Producers Committee, whose work was principally concerned with influencing the provisions of a Federal milk marketing order for South Jersey, and with protecting markets of can milk producers in the face of the industry adoption of bulk milk tanks and automated handling.

A study conducted during fiscal 1961-62 to develop a standardized design for the New Jersey Seal of Quality came to fruition this year. A new graphic presentation of the seal was approved by the State Board of Agriculture in November. Bolder line treatment and simplification of the original design will make it easier for the consumer to recognize the seal as the Department's official emblem connoting quality control. It also overcomes an earlier problem of reproducing the seal on the somewhat rough printing surfaces of some packages.

The new seal was introduced first to the egg trade. However, it is equally available to producers and distributors of other commodities coming under the Department's program of quality control, labeling and promotion. The Board has authorized its use as a direct imprint upon containers of inspected farm products. Previously, the seal was printed on gummed tape to be used as a closure for containers.

The staff member in charge of radio and television service gave technical assistance to the Division of Markets in installing new and larger capacity telephone-answering equipment for the Market News Service at the Bridgeton office. A counting device indicated that more than 3,000 calls were received by the service during the 1962 growing season.

More than 2,500 letters from the general public, seeking information on many phases of New Jersey agriculture, were answered by the staff. No count was kept of telephone inquiries, which were also numerous.

NEW JERSEY CROP REPORTING SERVICE

The New Jersey Crop Reporting Service represents the combined efforts of the Statistical Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the statistical staff of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture to provide a comprehensive program of agricultural statistics for New Jersey. The regular program of the Statistical Reporting Service provides basic crop and livestock statistics. These include data on livestock numbers, crop acreages, price and production, and many other major statistical services comparable in all 50 States and coordinated in Washington.

The cooperative Federal-State matched funds project makes it possible to provide county estimates of major crop acreages, livestock numbers, crop and livestock production, and other commodity detail not included in the regular Statistical Reporting Service program. The cooperative program also enables the Crop Reporting Service to make special surveys which keep New Jersey agriculture better informed.

Much of the program's success depends on the voluntary help of some 7,000 New Jersey farmers and 1,500 New Jersey businessmen in replying to mail survey questionnaires. Their reports contain confidential information about individual operations of farmers, hatcherymen, slaughter plants, firms buying and selling farm products and supplies, and others. The reporters, who serve without pay, perform a valuable service to the agricultural economy of the State.

During the fiscal year 129 reports covering some 25 different facets of New Jersey's agriculture were released. More than 135,000 copies of these reports were mailed. The volume of survey forms mailed brings the total volume of mail sent from this office to about one-third of a million pieces. Requests for information filled by mail, telephone, telegraph or personal visit totaled 1,467. Talks and presentations of data at meetings by members of the Crop Reporting Service staff numbered 13. In addition, members of the Staff attended a total of 121 meetings.

Reports published as a part of the regular program include data on production of crops, inventory numbers of livestock and poultry, production of various livestock and poultry items, monthly prices paid and received by farmers, chicks hatched, livestock slaughtered, and miscellaneous statistics on New Jersey agriculture. Through the growing season, these reports follow monthly production of nine grain and feed crops, six fruit and berry crops, 19 vegetables for fresh market, and nine processing vegetables. Periodic reports include estimates of grain stocks on hand, pig crops, turkey production, honey output, and cash returns to farmers.

Fruit Tree Survey

In fiscal 1962-63, at the request of the New Jersey Peach Council, Apple Industry Council and New Jersey State Horticultural Society, a peach and apple tree count by age and variety was completed. The survey represented an enumeration of all commercial growers (those with 100 trees or more). Initially, a mailed survey was used. All non-respondents were contacted either by inspectors of the Division of Plant Industry or members of the Crop Reporting Service staff. Preliminary reports showing State and county totals for major items have been published.

Publications

The major publication printed under the matched funds program during the year is the report "1962 New Jersey Agricultural Statistics". This report provides a reference compilation of all major statistical data published by the Crop Reporting Service and other pertinent data. County estimates of livestock and poultry numbers, milk and egg production, acreage and production of major field, fruit and vegetable crops are included. About 6,000 copies of this publication are distributed to New Jersey farmers, marketing organizations and related interests, extension service, college and State government personnel, and others serving or having interest in New Jersey agriculture.

The report "New Jersey Truck Crop News," issued weekly during the fruit and vegetable and grain crop growing season, continues to be one of our most widely used publications. This report is sent to all parts of the country. The matched funds program helps provide for extensive field travel to observe crop growing conditions and to contact marketing organizations and others who are well informed on crop conditions and market developments.

The annual survey of meat chicken producers facilitates the publication of detail on meat chicken production which is not available in most States. Numerous special monthly and annual reports were published during the year to provide more detail on production of vegetables, potatoes, fruit, dairy and poultry.

Blueberry Survey

A complete enumeration of all blueberry growers to obtain final 1962 blueberry acreage and production by varieties was undertaken. This survey also collected information on 1963, 1964 and 1965 acres of bearing age by varieties. A preliminary report to the industry has been issued. A detailed circular further summarizing the results will be published at a later date.

In July 1962 work was begun to test the feasibility of improving blueberry crop estimates through the use of an objective yield measurements technique. The problems have now been outlined but actual enumerative techniques are still to be developed. Additional work planned for June this year had to be delayed because of the pressing problems of the regular work program. Further work on this problem will begin in July 1963.

New Projects

To broaden the scope of the present program of the Crop Reporting Service and at the same time increase the accuracy of the estimates, several new areas of work were undertaken. To meet the need for more detailed data on farm wage rates in New Jersey, a special report was issued in November summarizing the results of two special farm wage rate surveys made in July and October 1962. These special surveys provided detail, not available previously, on farm wage rates being paid in New Jersey.

The surveys of white and sweet potato acreages for yield were greatly broadened through grower enumerations. All growers having more than 150 acres were visited and proper sampling of growers with smaller acreages was made.

The emphasis placed on cranberry pre-harvest forecasts by the industry indicated a strong need to strengthen the cranberry crop forecast. Therefore, a program of work on objective yield measurements of this crop was undertaken. Much further work is needed and years of data must be assembled for the necessary background to provide estimates with desired accuracy.

RURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Rural Advisory Council has completed its fourth year as a unit of the Department of Agriculture, which provides the necessary appropriations for its programs, activities and operation. The Council which studies economic and social problems of rural New Jersey, is comprised of 12 members who serve without compensation.

During the past year, the following persons ably served as Rural Advisory Council members:

William B. Duryee, Chairman
Phillip Alampi
Dwight M. Babbitt
Mrs. Robert B. Crane
Clayton S. Cronkright
William Flemer, III
David J. Goldberg
William A. Haffert, Jr.
Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.
Franklin C. Nixon
Frank C. Pettit
(one vacancy)

Study Projects

The Rural Advisory Council has originated and sponsored a number of study projects. Several reported here are continuing projects initiated in past years and will not be concluded for several years. Other projects, dealing with more specific problems, are accomplished annually.

Revenue-Cost Ratios of Rural Townships With Changing Land Use

This study of local governmental services and taxation in rural areas was completed and published during the year. Sample rural townships, affected by varying degrees of urbanization, were used in the survey. A number of

major results were obtained:

(1) "In 1960-1961, 55 per cent of all school districts in the State had equalized valuation at or below the statewide average of $29,000 per pupil, but 64 per cent of the rural townships were at or below the average. In general, therefore, it may be said that rural townships as a group tend to be less able than average to support school costs.

(2) "While the property tax base has in general grown with school enrollments throughout the State, and in four of the six townships in this study, the costs per pupil have risen much more sharply than tax ratables throughout the State as well as in these townships.

(3) "Farms pay in property taxes a much greater percentage of the total levy in each township than their percentage of the total cost of local and school services. It is notable that in the more urbanized of the six townships in this pilot study, the differences in the two percentages are relatively greater, even though, as might be expected, farms generally have a smaller percentage of cost allocation as well as of property tax in those townships.

COMPARISON OF TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURES ON FARM PROPERTIES AND FARM SHARE OF TOTAL PROPERTY TAX LEVY

	1961	
Townships	Per Cent of Total Local and School Expenditures on Farms	Farm Property Share of Total Municipal and School Property Tax Levy (per cent)
Franklin	32.7	52.0
Upper Pittsgrove	38.6	64.2
Hopewell	39.5	43.3
Greenwich	17.0	33.8
Washington	8.7	22.4
Eastampton	8.5	18.9

(4) "Urbanizing rural areas face very real problems in meeting municipal and school costs. Nonetheless they have zoning, planning and subdivision controls which can be used effectively to direct the nature and rate of land development. If each township is willing to maintain proper control over the type and location of residential development, with some reference to the break-even analysis reported here, it appears that rural communities will be better able to absorb continued residential growth without undue burden on farm properties."

Copies of the study have been distributed to all members of the Legislature and to township officials and planning boards for their information and use.

The study makes a substantial contribution to an understanding of the effects of increased urbanization in rural areas on local governmental services and taxation.

New Jersey Agriculture and Property Taxation

A second completed study relating to farm taxation, partially sponsored by the Rural Advisory Council, was supported and accomplished by the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Rutgers University. Some of the major findings are as follows:

(1) Farm real estate taxes in New Jersey, the highest in the nation, have doubled in the past six years.

(2) In the past 12 years taxes per farm have increased from $200 to about $1,300.

(3) In 1960 total farm property taxes were approximately 18 per cent of net farm income. When the value of rent and food consumed on farms was excluded from farm income, taxes were approximately 45 per cent of net farm income.

(4) Per capita property taxes in New Jersey were $76 for the total population and $71 per capita for the farm population in 1950. In 1960 per capita property taxes were $138 for the total population and $360 for the farm population --- an increase of about 400 per cent for farm dwellers.

Thus, by measures that differed from the revenue-cost study, this study has also documented the severe impact of property taxation on New Jersey agriculture.

It is expected that the factual information developed through the preceding two studies will be of immense value in the forthcoming constitutional referendum providing for the assessment of farmland on the basis of its use in agriculture.

Study of Farm Organizations to Better Serve New Jersey Agriculture

The first part of this study is concerned with county boards of agriculture: their role in a changing environment, how they meet these changing conditions through their programs, and their inter-relationship with many other major agricultural groups.

Through the establishment of a special study committee. under the leadership of Dr. Frank App, study consultant, a final report on county boards of agriculture is now being completed. Following this, a statewide meeting of county boards of agriculture will be called to review the study report and its recommendations.

It is believed the report will prove of great assistance to individual county boards as they continue to evaluate and develop their own programs to serve both agriculture and the rural community.

Further study of other organizations will be initiated upon the completion of the county board study.

Study of Agriculture in New Jersey

A new study, which is presently being planned for sponsorship by the Rural Advisory Council, will concern New Jersey agriculture, its problems and potentials. A broad examination of agriculture will be made in order to develop recommendations on its needs and point out areas for further study and activity by the Rural Advisory Council.

As soon as the study is fully planned, a special consultant will be retained to accomplish it within a period of about six to nine months.

Other Activities

The second portion of this report reviews some of the highlights of additional activities of the Rural Advisory Council and its staff.

Skilled Farm Labor Training

The initial training program developed last year in Atlantic County under the auspices of the Area Redevelopment Administration was re-established this past spring. In addition, a second training program was conducted in Cumberland County. Both training courses have been successfully completed.

These training programs, which the staff of the Council helped to organize were developed to improve the skills of unemployed rural people.

Farm Building Code for New Jersey

Increased urbanization has led to increased regulation of various activities in rural areas, including farm construction. There have been instances where farm construction was not allowable under existing local building codes.

The Council has joined in promoting the establishment of a farm building code as part of the standard Building Code of New Jersey. A farm code has been developed by the agricultural engineers at the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University. It is hoped that the code will soon be adopted by the State so that farmers may have the benefit of sound engineering standards for farm construction, and limitations to farm construction may be eliminated.

Rural Area Development

The staff of the Council maintains close cooperation with the Federal and State Rural Area Development and Area Redevelopment activities. As part of this cooperation, an outline was prepared to assist local groups in preparing portions of overall economic development plans dealing with agriculture and natural resources. It should be noted that special economic studies must be completed by local groups in order to qualify for many kinds of Federal assistance under the two programs mentioned above.

Miscellaneous

In addition to the major and limited studies accomplished under the auspices of the Rural Advisory Council, the staff maintains working relationships with many local State and Federal groups associated with rural and agricultural needs and problems.

The staff of the Council maintains current information on a number of problems that affect rural areas of New Jersey. From time to time special problems are dealt with, ranging from farm assessment to rural zoning. This is done in order to help resolve rural problems as well as to keep the Council abreast of problems that may be deemed suitable for further study.

Presently, two additional problem areas are being considered by the Council for possible study. These are: (1) Inter-municipal cooperation in rural areas, and (2) regulations affecting agriculture in rural communities.

As time progresses, additional problems will be brought to the attention of the Council for its consideration. Through the procedures established, study and activities will be undertaken to resolve such problems and ultimately improve rural, social and economic conditions in rural New Jersey.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

An Anniversary

New Jersey's soil conservation program completed its first 25 years of service during the fiscal year. Starting in 1937 with a single conservation demonstration farm, the program has grown until today it works with more than 9,000 individual landowners, plus many State, county and municipal cooperators.

When the State Committee was established, its primary duties were: the advancement of soil conservation, the control and prevention of soil erosion, and the creation of local soil conservation districts. In 1959 its responsibilities were expanded to include the prevention of damage to soil and soil resources by floodwater or by sediment and the furtherance of conservation of water for agricultural purposes.

The Relationship of the State Committee to the Districts

Over the past 25 years the State Committee has created 14 soil conservation districts, which together cover all the land in the State, except Hudson County. The districts and the State Soil Conservation Committee have similar, but not conflicting, responsibilities, because the districts work at the local level and the Committee at the State level.

As the "parent organization," the Committee has, in addition to its other duties, certain legal obligations to perform in behalf of the districts. It appoints and sets the term of office of a board of three local resident

landowners to serve as the governing body of each district. The Committee assists each district in promoting its program; arranges for technical services and materials from local, State and Federal agencies; and allocates to the district State-appropriated funds. The Committee coordinates the activities of the several districts and aids in such other ways as may be appropriate.

The districts, in turn, have certain legal obligations to the State Committee. As public bodies, they are required to keep accurate records of their activities. They must file an annual report; submit an annual comprehensive plan of operation for controlling and preventing damage to local soil and water resources; and prepare a budget covering the expenditures of State-allocated funds.

This system of shared responsibility --- State and local --- insures that the conservation of our natural resources will be in the public interest.

Technical Assistance

The districts employ no technical personnel of their own. The conservation work is accomplished by technicians furnished by other agencies. These agencies cooperate with the district by means of a written "Memorandum of Understanding." This document spells out the responsibility of each organization. For example, the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, provides a complement of trained soil conservationists to each district. The Service maintains administrative control over its personnel, but the district outlines the program of work and assigns priorities.

Similar arrangements are in effect with the Forest Management Section of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The Forest Management Section furnishes a forester for woodland management work; the Extension Service conducts the district's education program.

The State Committee gratefully acknowledges the assistance given by these agencies. Without their help the program could not succeed.

Financial Assistance

State-appropriated funds for operating the districts are obtained and administered by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture through the Division of Administration and the Soil Conservation Committee.

In addition, the districts receive funds in the form of voluntary donations by local landowners. The districts are solely responsible for managing these funds.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture also provides the operating expenses for the State Committee, including the salaries for the executive secretary and clerical personnel, office space and supplies.

Public Relations Activities

In order to explain the soil conservation program to the public many information techniques are utilized. During the past fiscal year these included:

Newspaper articles	245
Newsletters	28
Talks to students and youth groups	54
Talks to civic groups	35
Films shown	32
Radio broadcasts	12
Television programs	3
Conservation tours	21

Forestry Notices

Approximately 46 per cent or 2,229,000 acres of the total land area of the State is in forests. Of this, 88 per cent or 1,961,520 acres is privately owned woodland. New Jersey's soil conservation districts are promoting improved woodland management on these private lands with a printed flyer which was distributed by township officials with each tax notice. Uniqueness of this approach is that many non-resident owners, who normally are not reached by other means, learn about the availability of a wide variety of forestry services.

The flyer, titled "A Word About Woodland," says:

"Proper woodland management for recreation, timber production or wildlife management can mean dollars in your pocket.

"Unfortunately, some woodland owners, unknowningly, have, in our opinion, been slaughtering their timber and selling it for less than it is worth. A forester's help would often help prevent this from happening.

"Your Soil Conservation District has an interest in natural resources. For this reason the District is pleased to call your attention to the availability of forestry guidance.

"Advice and consultation are free."

The leaflet gives the name, address and telephone number of the appropriate District Forester of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

To date, more than 300 requests for assistance have been received, as a direct result of the notice.

Application Of Forestry Practices

The Forest Management Section, Department of Conservation and Economic Development, reported the following accomplishments:

	1962-1963	1963-64	
Requests for assistance	832	1,176	
Management assistance given woodland owners:			
Area involved:	24,147	25,267	acres
Timber marked for cutting			
Area	1,744	1,763	acres
Sawtimber	2,443,000	2,322,800	board feet
Small timber products	2,492	4,320	cords
Management plans			
Plans prepared	115	101	
Area involved	5,454	14,520	acres
Planting plans made	719	737	acres
Improved management practices followed by woodland owners:			
Number	379	380	
Timber harvested	1,152	1,397	acres
Number of timber stands improved	441	452	
Young timber saved from premature harvest	2,784	2,000	acres
Area planted	354	650	acres
Products harvested under improved management practices			
Sawtimber	2,010,000	1,908,600	board feet
Small timber products	2,970	3,361	cords

Application of Soil and Water Practices to Agricultural Lands

Conservation on farms has been the backbone of the program over the years. Although there has been an annual reduction in the number of farms, the work on the remaining farms grows.

The following table summarizes the practices established during the last four years:

Practice	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Unit	Totals
New cooperators	569	545	577	509	number	2,200
Basic plans	391	373	353	423	number	1,545
Revision of old plans	42	42	78	60	number	222
Farms serviced	3,600	3,600	4,612	4,378	number	16,190
Ponds constructed	176	148	160	269	number	753
Open drains	53	52.6	70.3	65.29	miles	241.2
Tile drains	32	33.5	36.6	37.71	miles	139.81

Practice	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Unit	Totals
Land drained	2,500	2,549	3,521	9,266	acres	17,836
Land smoothing	none	329	450	598	acres	1,377
Terracing	27.8	26.4	24.0	15.05	miles	93.25
Strip cropping	1,746	2,370	1,764	1,668	acres	7,548
Contour plowing	2,032	2,287	1,671	1,429	acres	7,419
Windbreaks	7	4.3	8.9	9.3	miles	29.5
Wildlife area improvement	214	1,575	878	2,567	acres	5,234
Ponds stocked	228	150	203	306	number	887
Tree planting	244	284	330	396	acres	1,254
Dikes and levees	1.5	1.1	2.5	11.1	miles	162
Outlets	12.0	10.3	9.5	.82	miles	32.62

Conserving Soil and Water on Government Controlled Lands

In addition to working on forest and farm lands, the districts have, during the year, given a great deal of assistance to State, county and municipal governments in a program designed to "combat the detrimental effects of urban development on soil and water resources."

The work performed under this program is quite varied and includes: interpretation of soil survey data, beach erosion control, water management projects and development of conservation study areas.

Public Law 566 Watershed Projects

The watershed program combines the resources of the State, Federal and local governments with those of private landowners in solving mutual problems of flood control, agricultural water management and recreation. In 1959 there were seven qualified applications for watershed projects in New Jersey; today there are 23 --- six of which were added this year.

Three projects are completed: the Pequest in Warren and Sussex Counties, and the Silver Lake-Locust Island and Town Bank projects, both in Salem County.

Work plans are complete and construction has started on:

1. Paulins Kill --- Warren and Sussex counties
2. Stony Brook --- Mercer and Hunterdon counties
3. Maurice River Cove --- Cumberland County
4. Pine Mount-Mill Creek --- Cumberland County
5. Repaupo Creek --- Gloucester County

Applications are in the planning stage on the Assunpink Creek in Monmouth and Mercer counties, and on Parkers Creek in Burlington County.

Preliminary investigations are underway on:

1. Salem River --- Salem County
2. Oldsman Creek --- Salem and Gloucester counties
3. Riggins' Ditch --- Cumberland County
4. Upper Millstone River --- Monmouth, Mercer and Middlesex counties

Surveys are pending on:

1. Maple Creek --- Cumberland County
2. Manantico --- Atlantic and Cumberland Counties
3. Navesink --- Monmouth County

Projects are pending on:

1. Bear Creek --- Warren and Sussex counties
2. Dennis Creek-Bidwells' Ditch --- Cape May County
3. Shabacong --- Warren County

Seven other projects are considered to be inactive because they lack sufficient local interest or funds at the present time.

In order for a project to qualify for assistance under P.L. 566, surveys must show that there will be at least one dollar benefit for each dollar of cost. Most of the projects listed here show a much higher benefit to cost ratio --- generally two to one. Although the combined monetary benefits of the 23 projects have not yet been determined, estimates on the cost of 10 of them have been made.

The figures show that 10 million dollars will be required. The Federal Government is allocating 6½ million and the local people will pay 3½ million. Farmers are contributing about one-half of the local share. Farmer, suburbanite and city dweller will all share in the benefits of flood protection and prevention, water management and recreation.

Research

The State Soil Conservation Committee joined with the New Jersey Department of Health, the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development and the United States Geological Survey in a water quality program in 1963.

The cooperative program is divided into two projects: the first deals with a reconnaissance survey of surface water quality in the State. It includes summarizing and reporting on the available knowledge of the water quality of streams throughout New Jersey. The project was completed during the year and the results were recently published in Public Health News.

The second project deals with the establishment of a basic water quality network. Collection of detailed data was begun in the fall at more than 30 sites on New Jersey streams. This network will provide a source of continuing impartial information on stream quality and its variation with season, streamflow and other natural and man-made factors.

Collection of data continued during the year on the research project undertaken cooperatively with the United States Geological Survey, Princeton University, the Stony Brook-Millstone Watershed Association and the Division of Water Policy and Supply of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development. (The State Committee became a cooperator in the study in 1960, replacing the Division of Water Policy and Supply.)

The purpose of the project is to evaluate the capability of conservation land treatment to reduce the sedimentation and storm runoff in small watersheds.

The study was also designed to measure the effects of several silt retention reservoirs on decreasing sediment yields from the upper 44.5 square miles of the Stony Brook Watershed.

An interim report entitled, "Sedimentation in the Stony Brook Basin, New Jersey, 1956-59," was issued during the year.

In-Service Training Program for Supervisors

This year's training meeting --- the fourth in a series --- was devoted to "Communicating Your District's Program." The program was co-sponsored by the New Jersey Association of Soil Conservation Districts, the State Committee and the Agricultural Extension Service.

Appointment of Supervisors

Acting upon the recommendations of the county boards of agriculture, the State Committee reappointed 13 supervisors and selected one new replacement. Their terms of office commenced July 1, 1963, and continue through June 30, 1966.

Election of Members to the State Committee

The district supervisors at their annual meeting reelected Jacob A. Blakeslee of Newton to represent the northern districts and elected Charles Q. Oldis, Titusville, to replace Leslie Richards, Clayton.

Mr. Richards, who retired as the representative of the southern districts, had served on the State Committee since July 1, 1959.

State Committee members are:

Phillip Alampi
Alfred F. Baylor
Firman E. Bear
Jacob A. Blakeslee
Frank S. Coles
John L. Gerwig
Leland G. Merrill, Jr.
Charles Q. Oldis
H. Earl Propst
Selden L. Tinsley
Fred H. Totten
John R. Traino
Robert A. Roe

The Committee held eight meetings during the fiscal year 1962-63. Six of the meetings were held in the Board Room of the Department of Agriculture, one in Clinton, and one in Corning, New York, in conjunction with the Mid-Atlantic meeting of State Soil Conservation Committees and Commissions.

D I V I S I O N O F M A R K E T S

William C. Lynn
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

New Jersey agriculture experienced a period of extreme dry weather during the summer months of 1962. Statistics indicated that this was the most serious drought since 1957. The five counties of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Morris and Somerset, all of them important dairy areas, suffered more than any others. As a result, dairymen found themselves extremely short of hay and pasture.

At the request of the Governor, the United States Secretary of Agriculture designated these counties as drought disaster areas. Subsequently, two more counties were added to this list --- Mercer and Middlesex. This action made it legally possible to release soil bank acreage for grazing, and to grant emergency loans through the Farmers Home Administration on a 3 per cent basis.

A new 1962 law amended the Produce Dealers Licensing and Bonding Act to include persons engaged in purchasing and handling hay, grain, straw or hatching eggs from New Jersey farmers. It is felt that the protective features of this law in these two fields will be of added benefit to New Jersey producers.

Promotion councils utilized a new medium for advertising their products. Apples were advertised on more than 100 billboards in the State and the Poultry Products Promotion Council also made use of a large number of boards calling the attention of people to the superior quality of New Jersey eggs. Unique also in promotion was the joint effort by the Poultry Council; Taylor Provision Company of Trenton, packers of Taylor Pork Roll; and Savarian Coffee Company in presenting their products in colored advertising as an attractive breakfast feature. A large New Jersey bakery is interested in joining this group if the joint advertising is again continued.

The attention of many people in the asparagus industry is focused on the future potential of asparagus harvesting machinery now in the early stages of development. Field trials indicated a number of problems but also a genuine future for this labor saving machinery in harvesting the asparagus crop.

VINTON N. THOMPSON

The tragic passing of Vinton N. Thompson, director of the Division of Markets from July 1, 1959, until his death on March 9, 1963, was a great loss to the Department and to all of his friends in it and throughout the State. Moreover, at the age of 40 he was just on the threshold of many years ahead of him as an expert in the field of agricultural marketing. He was already known in many states far beyond New Jersey for his gifted knowledge in this important field of agriculture.

In addition to his position as director, he had been associated with the Department as the executive secretary of the Rural Advisory Committee for the period of October 21, 1957, to June 30, 1959.

The State Board of Agriculture adopted a resolution to become a matter of record on the minutes of the Board. It is published here as a tribute to a beloved associate.

WHEREAS, the Almighty in His infinite wisdom has chosen to call Vinton N. Thompson to his eternal rest; and

WHEREAS, he has departed this earthly life at a young age when he had already demonstrated his keen administrative ability and knowledge which bespoke great promise for him locally and nationally in his chosen field in the decades that could have been ahead for him; and

WHEREAS, his warm personality, his honesty of purpose, his ideals and sense of fairness, and his manifest qualities of leadership all combined to endear him to his fellow man; and

WHEREAS, his passing has cast sorrow upon the hearts of all who knew him, and we, his associates, mourn his passing;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that it is fitting that we pause in our deliberations to reflect upon our good fortune to have known our esteemed co-worker Vinton for even these few years, and to place upon the records of this State Board of Agriculture this expression of our grief in the tragic loss that all his friends and loved ones have suffered; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved widow and children, that they might be cognizant of our deeply sympathetic thoughts and regard.

DAIRY SERVICE

Milk Flavor Study

The study on the effect of various production, processing and distribution practices on milk flavor was continued. Cooperators include the Dairy Science Department of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University; Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, United Milk Producers Cooperative Association of New Jersey, and two independent milk dealers.

Different methods of production and processing were compared. One of the cooperating dealers purchases his supply from producers with bulk tanks and has a vacuumizer in his plant. The other dealer purchases his supply from producers with can delivery and does not have a vacuumizer.

The study has shown that milk with feed and barn odors can be improved by the use of the vacuumizer. However, rancid flavor in milk, caused by improperly installed pipelines and overagitation in the bulk tank, is not corrected by the vacuumizer. The supervisor worked with producers to aid them in eliminating off-flavors. Changes in feeding practices, in construction of pipelines, and in the speed of the agitators in the bulk tanks help eliminate feed flavors and rancidity in milk.

The study clearly demonstrated that use of a vacuumizer will improve milk contaminated with certain off-flavors. However, flavors that are really strong, such as those caused by garlic, rancidity or oxidation, cannot be removed with a vacuumizer. In plants not equipped with a vacuumizer, it was quite clear that the flavor of the finished product could not be much improved over the raw product.

In another phase of the study, milk samples taken at the processing plant were compared with samples from the same plant taken the following day from retail routes or stores. The major change was that the milk in glass containers had become oxidized due to exposure to light.

Livestock Auction Markets

The eight New Jersey livestock auction markets cooperated throughout the year by supplying weekly reports of all sales, giving number and class of animals sold and prices obtained. Both number of animals sold and the total money returned were less than during 1961-62. The following chart shows the sales at the cooperating markets during the past two fiscal years.

SUMMARY OF SALES AT LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS

Market	No. Animals 1962-63	No. Animals 1961-62	Value 1962-63	Value 1961-62
Flemington	14,803	14,770	$ 627,335.97	$ 577,915.63
Hackettstown	54,674	54,508	4,081,751.06	3,988,197.84
Mount Holly	4,206	4,091	120,937.78	121,667.55
Freehold	2,781	3,051	167,978.19	179,451.37
Sussex	42,264	44,477	2,764,952.44	2,843.429.00
Woodstown	26,752	29,298	1,540,715.50	1,609,377.48
Community (Woodstown)	7,888	7,708	527,282.20	541,564.13
Tallman (Columbus)	14,880	15,386	911,030.56	918,059.51
Totals	168,248	173,289	$10,741,983.70	$10,779,662.51

Miscellaneous

Requests from individual producers, dealers, and the United Milk Producers Association for aid in correcting sanitary, flavor and odor problems to improve milk marketing were serviced.

The supervisor attended meetings called by milk producer organizations to aid and advise on milk marketing problems and represented the Department at meetings of the New Jersey Dairymen's Council.

BUREAU OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SERVICE

The principal role of the Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Service is to assist the industry in marketing its products in an orderly and efficient manner. Upon request, official certificates indicating the quality and condition of the shipments involved are furnished the applicants. Inspections may be made at shipping points, en route or at destinations. Of major importance is the service performed at processing plants and receiving stations where each grower's delivery is classified as to the percentage meeting the various grades.

During this fiscal year 3,159 lots, consisting of 1,043,231 packages of produce destined for fresh market consumption, were inspected for grade. This was a decrease of 19 per cent in the number of inspections and a decrease of 7 per cent in volume from last year. These decreases were primarily due to reductions in potato and apple inspections.

Inspection of products moving into processing channels totaled 283,601 tons, compared with 255,243 tons last year and 238,154 tons the year before. This reflects a year of bumper crops for many of the major commodities for processing.

New inspection volume records were established for sweet corn, peaches and lettuce for fresh market, and tomatoes for processing.

Personnel of this Bureau again this year provided technical and advisory assistance to fruit and vegetable auctions, agricultural organizations, roadside market operators and commodity councils.

During the fiscal year 75 Federal-State fruit and vegetable inspectors licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture were required to handle the inspection and grading of commodities for fresh market and processing in New Jersey.

Certifying Fresh Products

Apples

Volume of apples inspected this year was about 35 per cent less than last. Two dock strikes during the shipping season were largely responsible. Following the strikes, there seemed to be no demand for our apples in foreign markets.

Quality of the crop was excellent and the fruit kept well in storage. Apples held in controlled atmosphere storages were in exceptionally fine condition even up to May and June.

This year 156 lots comprised of 64,020 bushels were inspected. Of this amount, 93 per cent or 60,050 bushels were certified for export. Last year the total volume inspected was 98,642 bushels, of which 85 per cent were exported.

White Potatoes

Generally good growing and harvesting weather turned out another bumper crop of high quality. The average yield per acre equalled last year's record 255 hundredweight.

There were no government purchase programs on white potatoes this year to boost the volume inspected, which was 26 per cent below last year. Only about 14 per cent of this year's crop was inspected while last year it was about 17 per cent.

The number of lots inspected this fiscal year was 2,164, totaling 605,586 hundredweight equivalents. About 98 per cent graded U.S. No. 1 Size A, or better, including 28 per cent 2 inches, or larger, minimum diameter.

Last year 3,092 lots, totaling 822,367 hundredweight equivalents, were inspected. Slightly more than 95 per cent graded U.S. No. 1 Size A, or better, including 24 per cent 2 inches, or larger, minimum diameter.

Sweet Corn

Again this year the Cooperative Growers' Association of Beverly requested full inspection of sweet corn. One inspector was assigned at the market and another at the hydrocooler installed last year in Indian Mills. Each grower's lot was inspected prior to precooling and the sales manager was apprised of the grade. This enabled the offering of straight trailer loads of one grade to the trade under the special sales program.

At both points from July 9 to 29, our inspectors inspected a total of 208 farmers' lots consisting of 62,121 crates. Of these, 187 lots containing 57,295 crates, or 92 per cent, graded U.S.Fancy. The remaining 21 lots containing 4,826 crates graded between 75 and 89 per cent U.S. Fancy quality.

Another applicant shipped 17,687 crates under continuous inspection with 89 per cent or 15,590 crates grading U.S. Fancy. The other 2,097 crates graded between 75 and 85 per cent U.S. Fancy quality.

In addition, inspectors from the Bridgeton and Hightstown offices certified 21 trailer shipments of corn containing 8,428 crates. Most of these shipments were for export to Canada or delivery to military installations. All graded U.S. Fancy.

The total volume of sweet corn certified this season was 232 lots containing 88,236 crates of 54 to 60 ears capacity. Last year's volume was 239 lots containing 67,206 crates.

Cranberries

On October 4, 1962, the United States Department of Agriculture announced the purchase of 394,000 25-pound cartons of cranberries as a surplus removal activity. This purchase was the result of offers received in response to a request for bids by that Department on September 21. Cranberries purchased under the program must be Federal-State inspected and certified as U.S. Grade A, in accordance with the United States Consumer Standards for Fresh Cranberries.

Ocean Spray Cranberries of Hanson, Mass. was awarded the contract for the entire purchase for the second successive year. Forty thousand cartons were allocated to the New Jersey branch of Ocean Spray Cranberries, Bordentown. This was double the volume allocated for packing in New Jersey last year under the same kind of program. A Federal-State inspector was assigned to the inspection and certification of the cranberries being packed in the Whitesville plant of Ocean Spray.

New Jersey was unable to fulfill its allocation of 40,000 cartons due to the poor quality of cranberries available to the New Jersey branch of Ocean Spray for packing. Under this program 19 shipments were made containing 18,000 cartons.

The cranberry industry voted to be regulated this year under a national marketing agreement and order. Under the order, handlers of cranberries were required to set aside and withhold from all normal marketing channels 12 per cent of the cranberries handled. The National Cranberry Marketing Committee required that all withheld cranberries be inspected and certified on the basis of the U.S. No. 1 Grade for Fresh Cranberries for Processing.

In conjunction with the National Cranberry Marketing Order, Federal-State inspectors in New Jersey certified 1,744.1 barrel equivalents as meeting the requirements of the marketing order for withholding purposes.

The inspectors also inspected and supervised, witnessed and certified to the dumping and destruction of two lots of cranberries containing 1,721 barrel equivalents.

Peaches

The generally favorable weather conditions prevailing throughout most of the growing season produced a large crop of high quality peaches.

The Gloucester County Agricultural Cooperative Association, Glassboro, requested the full-time services of two Federal-State inspectors for peaches for shipment under their special sales program this season. All peaches were hydro-cooled and loaded in refrigerated trailers for immediate shipment or placed in cold storage for shipment on a later date. The inspectors certified 93 lots totaling 35,693 3/4-bushel containers for the cooperative. About 75 per cent of the volume met grade specifications for U.S. Extra No. 1 and the remainder graded U.S. No. 1.

In addition, Federal-State inspectors from the Bridgeton and Hightstown offices inspected 47 lots containing 19,905 3/4-bushel baskets. Last year's volume was 25,426 3/4-bushel containers.

Lettuce

The volume of lettuce inspected during this fiscal year was 65 per cent greater than last. Practically all lettuce was purchased by the United States government for distribution to military installations in this country and abroad.

During the spring of 1963 the Department provided space and other services in its Bridgeton office for fresh produce buyers for United States military needs. This made it more convenient for South Jersey growers and dealers to arrange sales.

This year 166 lots of lettuce totaling 73,863 crates were certified. Each crate contained two dozen heads. Last year 116 lots containing 49,443 crates were certified.

Sweet Potatoes

Heavy supplies of sweet potatoes in New Jersey storages and poor prices in early 1963 combined to make this a distress item. Appeals were made to the United States Department of Agriculture for assistance in marketing as much of the surplus as possible.

On February 1, 1963, the United States Department of Agriculture announced the purchase of sweet potatoes as a surplus removal activity. The purchase announcement stated that shipments would be made only to available outlets for distribution for school lunches and to eligible institutions.

Only Jersey Orange type sweet potatoes, washed and graded to meet U.S. No. 1 or better grade with not more than 1 per cent soft rot, were acceptable under the program specifications. Inspection was a mandatory requirement.

Originally, New Jersey sweet potato growers were allotted 26,400 bushels, or 50 carlots, under the program. The quality of the potatoes shipped was so well accepted by the receivers that the program was extended twice and continued through most of April. The volume shipped was 120 lots, consisting of 60,192 bushels, or the equivalent of 114 carlots, each holding 528 one-bushel containers. In addition, seven lots were certified for shipment to military establishments. These totaled 1,210 bushels.

Cannery Crops

More than half of the vegetable acreage in New Jersey is planted to crops for processing. White potato acreage is not included, but a considerable volume of this crop is also sold to processors. The processing industry provides a market for small sizes that otherwise would be left in the fields.

Asparagus and tomatoes are the two most important crops grown for processing. Other crops for which this Bureau's grading service is requested are carrots, snap beans, red and green sweet peppers, and green tomatoes. Occasional requests are received for inspection of trucklot shipments of apples, sweet potatoes, blueberries, and other products for processing.

The grading service is made available to growers and processors to establish the value of each load delivered. Contracts between processors and growers specify prices to be paid according to quality, based on standards or contract specifications. The inspectors determine the quality by analyzing samples from each load in accordance with specifications, and applying the percentages to the entire load. The value of each load is directly proportionate to the quality delivered as established by inspection. This system encourages delivery of higher quality which means greater returns to growers and provides an opportunity for processors to produce a high quality finished product at minimum cost.

Asparagus

Grading green asparagus for processing is the largest single activity of this Bureau. In the spring of 1963, four processors and nine brokers operated 18 receiving stations in the producing areas. Thirty-two inspectors and two supervisors were required to handle the grading work.

Only the State of California outranks New Jersey in the production of asparagus. The estimated acreage for harvest in New Jersey in 1963 was 27,500 acres, a decrease of 1,400 acres from 1962. Contracted acreage for processing this year was estimated to be slightly above two-thirds of the total acreage.

The contract price this season for N.J. No. 1 spears, 7 inches in length, 4 1/2 inches minimum green color, 3/8-inch minimum diameter measured at the butt of the spear, was 12.5 cents per pound. Last year's price for the same specifications was 12 cents per pound. The majority of the volume was purchased on the basis of these specifications, known as the "regular contract."

Four other contracts were used this season, two of which were canner-grower agreements with no particular reference to standards but specifying maximum length and minimum diameter of spears.

The spring of 1963 was detrimental to good production and high quality. Below normal temperatures and drought conditions during most of the season retarded growth and lowered the volume harvested.

Volume graded under all contracts this season was about 10.65 per cent above last year due primarily to a larger percentage of contracted acreage and a two-week prolongation of the processing season. Total 1963 volume was 58,104,190 pounds compared with 52,509,446 pounds graded in 1962.

Volume graded under the "regular contract" specifications this season was 45,897,578 pounds, about 79 per cent of the season's total. Average grades were 73 per cent N.J. No. 1, 6 per cent culls and 21 per cent butts. Corresponding figures for the same contract in 1962 were 38,680,694 pounds graded, with averages of 72 per cent N.J. No. 1, 6 per cent culls and 22 per cent butts.

Volume graded on the basis of a 7-inch spear, 5 inches green color, was 8,687,272 pounds with averages of 70 per cent N.J. No. 1, 5 per cent culls and 25 per cent butts.

Volume graded on the basis of the canner-grower contract calling for a 10-inch spear was 2,461,260 pounds with 86 per cent meeting contract specifications for pay-weight and 14 per cent butts. On the contract calling for a 9 1/2-inch spear, volume was 160,854 pounds with 89 per cent pay-weight and 11 per cent butts.

One contract specified a maximum spear length of 8 inches with 5 1/2 inches minimum green for Classes A and B and a minimum of 4 1/2 inches green for Class C. The last class also included spears grading New Jersey No. 2. Prices per pound were 15.75 cents for Class A, 14.75 cents for Class B, and 8.75 cents for Class C. Nothing was paid for culls and butts. Volume graded was 897,226 pounds with grade averages of 4 per cent Class A, 49 per cent Class B, 10 per cent Class C; 6 per cent culls, and 31 per cent butts. The contract called for minimum diameters of 3/4 inch for Class A, 3/8 inch for Class B, and 5/16 inch for Class C, all measured at a point 5 1/2 inches from the tip. Minimum spear length was 6 inches for Classes A and B and 4 1/2 inches for C. Quality requirements were N.J. No. 1 for Classes A and B, and N.J. No. 2 with specified limitations with respect to insect eggs and spreading tips for Class C.

Tomatoes

New Jersey kept its place among the leading states in the production of tomatoes for processing in 1962. For the third straight year a new yield per acre record was established. In total production New Jersey ranked third in the Nation, preceded by California and Ohio.

The growing and harvesting season for tomatoes for processing was very close to being perfect. Only short periods of excessive rain, followed by nightly temperatures too low for proper ripening, marred the season's perfection. The cool weather proved more beneficial than detrimental. It was usually of short duration and prevented the cracking and decays which normally occur when excessive rain is followed by hot, muggy weather.

New Jersey acreage was down by 500 acres from the 18,700 harvested in 1961. Yield per acre this season was 20.5 tons and topped the previous record of 17, established the season before.

Volume graded this season was 246,258 tons with grade averages of 66 per cent U.S. No. 1, 32 per cent U.S. No. 2 and 2 per cent culls. In 1961 the volume was 221,824 tons with averages of 65 per cent U.S. No. 1, 32 per cent U.S. No. 2 and 3 per cent culls.

At the peak of the season 26 men from this Bureau were assigned to tomato grading.

SUMMARY 1962 CANNERY TOMATO SEASON AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS 10 YEARS

Seasons	Total Tons Graded	U. S. No. 1 (per cent)	U. S. No. 2 (per cent)	Culls (per cent)
1952	127,418	57	39	4
1953	192,623	66	32	2
1954	130,462	62	36	2
1955	36,705	47	49	4
1956	157,464	64	33	3
1957	144,196	69	29	2
1958	150,659	64	34	2
1959	129,424	60	37	3
1960	202,154	63	34	3
1961	221,824	65	32	3
1962	246,258	66	32	2

Other Cannery Crops

Grading service is also requested annually on several other important New Jersey crops for processing. Each raw product is graded on the basis of the U.S. Standards for Processing for that commodity. Following is the quantity in pounds of each graded product for the past two seasons.

1962-1963		1961-1962	
Carrots	12,264,550	Carrots	8,749,152
Snap beans	1,636,520	Snap beans	3,855,060
Sweet peppers	1,696,290	Sweet peppers	1,087,020
Green tomatoes	985,750	Green tomatoes	634,700

Shipping Point and Miscellaneous Inspections

In addition to the products covered in detail in this report, others, such as asparagus, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, onions, peppers, cantaloups and squash were inspected and certified for fresh market shipment or processing. Inspections were made this year of 90 shipments containing 30,737 packages of miscellaneous products.

Again this year one inspector from this Bureau was assigned to the P. J. Ritter Co., Bridgeton, to inspect and certify processed asparagus packed in accordance with the New Jersey Seal of Quality specifications. The volume of canned asparagus certified under the seal this season was 132,540 cases of 12 13-ounce glass jars and 27,126 cases of 24 13-ounce jars, making a total of 159,666 cases containing 2,241,504 13-ounce jars. Last year's pack totaled 101,548 cases containing 1,275,384 13-ounce jars.

This spring personnel of this Bureau were assigned to assist in the comparative asparagus cutting study requested by asparagus growers and processors, and sponsored by the New Jersey Asparagus Industry Council. The Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, was requested to make the study to determine the relative difference in asparagus cut by a selective mechanical harvester and asparagus cut by hand.

This Bureau again cooperated with Campbell Soup Company, Camden, and the United States Department of Agriculture in obtaining data on an improved method for grading raw tomatoes to be used in the manufacture of strained tomato products. The method was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It includes the use of a tomato colorimeter to measure the color of juice extracted from samples of tomatoes from growers' loads. This is a more objective method than the present system of determining red color of tomatoes. Data obtained were submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture for analysis.

TEN-YEAR RECORD OF SHIPPING POINT INSPECTIONS BY PRODUCTS

	53-54	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62	62-63
Apples	228	369	150	191	336	107	241	138	243	156
Asparagus	36	24	14	32	6	1	1	1	42	47
Beans	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Beets	1	..	..	..	1	4	2	3	..	1
Blueberries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..
Cabbage	2	1	6	6	8	10	21	22	11	48
Cantaloups	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Carrots	1	1	..	10	..	..	1	..	..	..
Celery	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chicory	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Collards	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Corn	135	91	33	35	17	26	36	187	239	232
Cranberries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	37
Cucumbers	49	1	5	..	7	2	14	6	4	8
Eggplant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Escarole	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lettuce	1	5	1	36	14	48	49	79	116	166
Onions	27	28	15	9	6	14	10	..	8	9
Onions, green	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Peaches	3	8	1	2	..	4	13	31	85	140
Peppers	2	..	..	..	3	..	10	3	14	13
Potatoes	782	632	493	1,858	3,007	3,109	3,079	2,251	3,092	2,164
Rutabagas	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Squash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9
Sweet potatoes	24	9	33	2	1	1	108	18	..	127
Tomatoes	4	..	..	12	10	..	..	7	2	..
Turnips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mixed vegetables	1	3	2	2	..	..	16	..	5	..
Totals	1,299	1,172	754	2,195	3,418	3,328	3,610	2,779	3,883	3,159

Terminal Inspections

This Bureau also inspects and certifies products shipped to New Jersey terminals in interstate commerce, at the request of receivers of shipments. Most requests are for potato inspections. Inspection of fresh supplies for State hospitals and institutions also comes under terminal work. Most of this work is on supplies purchased by the New Jersey State hospitals in Trenton and Marlboro.

Terminal inspections are certified on straight Federal certificates rather than the Federal-State type used for reporting shipping point inspections. Inspections may be made only by personnel appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture as collaborators. Authorized for this work in New Jersey are the Bureau chief, three State supervisors and four Agricultural Society inspectors.

The following list shows commodities and volume certified at various terminals in New Jersey during the fiscal year.

Product	Volume
Citrus fruit	6,807 cartons
Cucumbers	185 bushels
Cranberries	700 bags
Onions	1,010 50-pound sacks
Potatoes	139,430 hundredweight
Tomatoes	912 40-pound crates

Inspections of fresh fruits and vegetables delivered to institutions, including those on items for replacement of rejections on original deliveries, totaled 214. Volume totaled 1,508,807 pounds.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES SOLD AT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AUCTION MARKETS VOLUME IN 1962 WITH 1961 COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	1962	1961
Apples	Bushels	22,762	21,493
Peaches	Bushels	126,919	78,442
Blueberries	Trays, 12 pints	29,133	42,214
Raspberries	Crates, 12 pints	7,201	4,945
Strawberries	Crates, 16 quarts	194,761	261,584
Asparagus	Crates, doz. bunches	371,678	400,050
Beans, Lima	Bushels	20,152	16,580
Beans, Snap	Bushels	173,633	190,647
Beets	Bushels	28,892	32,873
Cabbage	Crates, 50 lbs.	143,152	187,109
Cantaloups	Bushels	40,370	56,306
Carrots	Bushels	3,802	5,674
Cauliflower	Crates	2,684	1,460
Corn, sweet	Crates and sacks	27,744	61,114
Cucumbers and pickles	Bushels	186,563	173,953
Eggplant	Bushels	175,751	147,581
Escarole and endive	Bushels	40,732	39,111
Lettuce	Crates, 24 heads	251,555	273,605
Onions	Sacks, 50 lbs.	95,562	79,800
Peppers	Bushels	580,696	593,610
Potatoes, sweet	Bushels	139,975[1&2]	161,599[1]
Potatoes, white	Sacks, 100 lbs.	14,986	17,048
Spinach	Bushels	19,956	17,892
Squash	1/2 Bushels	176,439	137,304
Tomatoes	Bushels, 53 lbs.	218,566	230,662[3]

[1]Includes sales to processors.

[2]Totals are for months of September, October and November.

[3]Includes plum type tomatoes.

SUMMARY OF SALES AT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AUCTION MARKETS

	SEASON OF 1962				SEASON OF 1961			
	AUCTION SALES		SPECIAL SALES[1]		AUCTION SALES		SPECIAL SALES[1]	
Market	No. of Pkgs. Sold	Sales Value	No. of Pkgs. Sold	Sales Value	No. of Pkgs. Sold	Sales Value	No. of Pkgs. Sold	Sales Value
Beverly	86,854	$ 81,239.99	..	..	112,218	$163,202.97	..	..
" Corn	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,734	$184,867.3
" Peaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,934	46,216.8
Cedarville	420,757	1,023,309.85	54,664	$ 78,453.25	492,788	1,052,286.05	..	..
Glassboro	375,756	721,034.35	98,562	289,886.55	308,726	591,443.41	74,831	237,986.4
Hammonton	119,330	588,759.70	749	749.00	140,924	621,745.45	19,710	26,945.9
" Blues-fresh	..	..	202,831	619,001.76	..	..	154,371	712,557.3
" Blues-proc.	..	..	231,140 lbs.	40,796.21	..	..	97,060 lbs.	22,450.0
Lightstown	478,488	480,796.74	33,978	71,154.35	439,622	490,596.16	34,633	62,643.2
Landisville	482,779	723,303.00	29,727	35,018.70	513,627	976,649.69	18,581	22,867.3
Pedricktown	146,843	538,098.00	..	..	146,259	476,466.05	..	..
Wedesboro	536,048	1,511,003.18	..	..	650,995	1,594,157.05	..	..
" Asp-proc.[2]	..	..	1,034,197	lbs.129,276.37	..	..	907,894	lbs.108,039.0
Vineland	1,665,150	3,146,508.99	..	..	1,275,028	2,345,747.74	..	..
Totals	4,312,005	$8,814.053.80	420,511	$1,264,336.19	4,080,187	$8,312,294.57	406,794	$1,424,573.4
Total - pounds for processing[3]			1,265,337				1,004,954	
Total value - auction and special sales				$10,078,389.99				$9,736.867.9

Average price per package (by auction), 1962 $2.044
Average price per package (by auction), 1961 $2.037

[1] All types of contract or negotiated sales other than auction.
[2] Pay weight.
[3] Total pounds not included in total number of packages.

BUREAU OF LICENSING AND BONDING

This Bureau issues licenses to, and in some categories, obtains bonds from various dealers who purchase or handle agricultural commodities from New Jersey farmers. These include dealers and brokers who receive milk, cattle, fruits, vegetables, eggs, live poultry, hay, grain and straw from New Jersey farmers for sale or resale purposes. Also licensed are disposal plants which process the bodies of dead animals or packing house refuse, garbage-feeding hog farms, controlled atmosphere storage operators, and nutria ranch operators. The last category requires a one-time registry rather than a license each year.

Milk Dealers' Licensing and Bonding Act

Licenses to purchase milk and/or cream from New Jersey dairymen during the period July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963, were issued to all 98 applicants. Before such a license is issued, the applicant is required to file a bond with the Secretary of Agriculture, the amount being based upon the value of anticipated purchases of milk in a maximum dollar purchase month.

The act provides that such bonds shall be in a sum not less than one and one-half times the monthly value of that milk which is received from New Jersey farmers and not to exceed the sum of $100,000.

A total of $4,671,500 in such bonds was provided in support of these licenses, consisting of $471,500 in United States government securities and $4,200,000 in surety bonds. No claims which would require the use of such bonds in settlement of default by licensees were received from New Jersey milk producers.

Produce Dealers' Licensing and Bonding Act

Dealers who purchase or handle fruits, vegetables, eggs, live poultry, hay, grain and straw from New Jersey farmers are licensed under this act. Licenses were issued to 603 dealers during the year ending April 30, 1963. Each applicant is required to provide a bond in support of his license. The size of the bond is based on the month of maximum dollar value of purchases from growers and the timeliness of payment. Changes in occurrence of payment to farmers can require an increase in the bond.

The act provides that bonds from these dealers shall be not less than $3,000 nor more than $25,000. The bonds cover the period of the license and expire at the termination of that period each year. Growers may file claims with the Secretary against a licensee's bond for unpaid obligations which occurred during the period of the license and within 90 days after its termination.

This year bonds totaling $2,763,000 were deposited in support of the licenses issued; $84,000 were United States government securities and $2,679,000 were surety bonds.

Complaints against 19 dealers were received from 64 producers during the year. For the most part these complaints were settled after field investigators called upon the complainants and the dealers, so that the filing of claims against the dealer's bond became unnecessary. Forty-five producers filed claims

against the bonds of four licensed dealers. Claims ranged from $67.66 to $13,607.26 and total $66,898.96. Of this amount, 21 claims totaling $12,012.08 have been reduced to $8,822.82 by a recent payment to all creditors. It is hoped that the remaining sum will be paid before it becomes necessary to make demand upon surety for payment.

Revised Bonding Determination

Several discussion meetings on the subject of increased bonding requirements were held during the year. As a result, the State Board of Agriculture ruled on March 26 that the full range of such requirements, as stipulated within the act, should be used for the license period commencing May 1, 1963. This has resulted in our obtaining bonds ranging from $3,000 to the maximum of $25,000 permitted by law.

At a recent conference of New Jersey canners and processors, called by the Secretary of Agriculture, basing of bond requirements on these persons' "paid up cash capital investment in New Jersey" was considered. No conclusions were reached and additional meetings will be required.

Licensing of Cattle Dealers, Disposal Plant Operators and Garbage-Feeding Hog Farms

The licensing of these dealers and operators supplements New Jersey livestock disease control programs. Maintenance of proper records of the business of each licensee is important in tracing the origin and disposition of livestock found to be diseased.

State law requires that hog farm operators must properly cook all garbage fed to their animals. The Division of Animal Industry staff supervises this performance and this Bureau handles licensing.

As of June 30, 1962, licenses were issued to 257 hog farm operators, 138 cattle dealers and 37 disposal plant operators. License and application fees in these categories are $10 per license per year. Cattle dealers and disposal plant operators licenses expire June 30 of each year while those of hog farm operators expire on December 31. Application fees of hog farm operators are not refunded on disapproval of an operator's equipment or method of cooking.

As of June 30, 1963, licenses were issued to four controlled atmosphere storage operators; seven nutria ranch operators received "certificates" of registry. An inspection of each cold storage operator's facilities is made by the Department's Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Service before a license is issued. Fees of $5 per room operated are charged the applicant. Licenses issued expire one year from date of issuance.

BUREAU OF MARKET NEWS AND COOPERATIVES

Cooperative Service

Administration of the Corporation Business Tax Act has been tightened at both the State and Federal levels. Cooperatives have been required to file

an annual report with the Secretary of State, as well as the Secretary of Agriculture, which means they must pay an additional fee which could be retroactive for several years. In addition, the tax status of cooperatives under the Internal Revenue Act of 1962 continues to need clarification. One result of these problems has been increased responsibility for this Bureau, since State law indicates that the Department shall advise and assist in the organization and maintenance of farmer cooperatives.

Bureau personnel are continually required to attend conferences with other agencies and organizations in order to keep abreast of newly developed regulations. Many of these regulations carry penalties for non-compliance far in excess of New Jersey cooperative associations' ability to pay. In some cases, the Bureau chief has negotiated directly with government agencies on behalf of cooperatives which have failed to comply in the past.

Generally, cooperative associations are able to continue to perform the services for which they were founded. The number of farmer patrons has declined to about 20,000 members as compared with approximately 30,000 15 years ago. While membership has decreased, the size of the individual farm operation has increased. Consequently, each patron member is using more of the services than he did previously.

Feed cooperatives have modernized their plants to reduce labor costs and most now have bulk delivery trucks.

The F. L. F. Farmers Union Cooperative Association, which went bankrupt in 1960, had created some problems in the Ocean-Monmouth counties area. Many farmer patrons lost their equities, some of considerable size. Others, who owed money to the cooperative, lost their farms because they did not have sufficient working capital to pay the amount at one time. Feed supplies were obtained by the former F. L. F. members through either the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange or the Central Jersey Farmers Co-operative Association, Hightstown.

Egg cooperatives, particularly those of the bargaining type, are feeling the competitive cartoning and candling squeeze.

The Bureau chief has supervised the finances of one cooperative at the direction of the State Board of Agriculture. As of the close of the fiscal year, all of the farmer patrons of the cooperative who continued their membership were paid off in full. Other creditors have been paid according to the schedule set up at the time the supervision began. Income from dues has maintained the predetermined rate making the repayment schedule possible.

As of June 30, there remains about one-third of the original debt of $72,000 to be repaid.

The State Council of Farmer Cooperatives

The State Council of Farmer Cooperatives has held its first organization meeting adopted by-laws and elected officers. One district meeting has been held, at which 14 cooperative associations were represented. Meetings in Districts 2 and 3 will be held in late summer and early fall. All meetings are open to cooperative associations even though they are not members.

Market News

Fruits and Vegetables

The fruit and vegetable market news service in 1962-63 was engaged primarily in reporting f.o.b. or country point prices. These prices were of two types --- direct f.o.b. sales and auction sales. The direct f.o.b. sales are made by growers or brokers direct to the buyer; auction sales take place at the nine fruit and vegetable auction blocks in southern and central New Jersey. Prices collected from these various sources are sent over the United States Department of Agriculture leased wire service to fruit and vegetable market news offices throughout the country. The commodities reported as f.o.b. direct sales in New Jersey were cabbage, lettuce (spring and fall crops), dry onions, sweet corn, peaches, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and cucumbers.

In addition to collecting and reporting prices, a daily two-page mimeographed report was published May through September. This daily report contained f.o.b. and auction sales from New Jersey and competing areas, terminal market prices, and information on supplies and weather conditions. Approximately 1,000 were mailed daily to those in the agricultural industry who requested the service. Special reports were also prepared from time to time. Some showed the weekly distribution of the more important New Jersey crops into the 41 major supply cities in the country, others covered acreage and production estimates, and information from shipping point areas.

In addition to the daily reports, annual summaries are compiled on 15 of the major New Jersey crops. These summaries contain information on f.o.b. or auction prices, terminal market prices, distribution, production, and supplies. An attempt was made to analyze the various statistics in order to clarify and emphasize some of the important marketing points of the past season. These summaries of the previous season's operation can be used as a guide for establishing improved marketing programs for the coming year. Six of these booklets were released early in 1963, with each booklet summarizing one or more of the 15 major crops grown and reported on in 1962. These six booklets, which totaled 177 pages, were mailed upon request to various agencies and individuals associated with or interested in New Jersey agriculture. Approximately 4,500 books covering the 1962 season were distributed.

Jers-i-tas, or Jersey Information Telephone Answering Service, was improved early in 1963. New equipment now permits a recording up to five minutes compared to the two-minute maximum possible on the original machines. This additional time allows for greater diversity and expansion of available news. A few of the radio stations in South Jersey are reported to be using this information by re-taping it for broadcast. In addition, the number of calls per day has increased as a result of more information being made available. Information on this recording covers shipment and f.o.b. information from competing areas, wholesale prices on the New York City and Philadelphia markets and New Jersey f.o.b. and auction prices. All principal crops in season are reported.

Prices received by growers early in the spring of 1963 were much higher than those recorded in 1962. The severe cold winter and drought conditions plus some killing frost in the spring reduced supplies and resulted in better prices. Iceberg lettuce f.o.b. prices were $2 higher than they were in 1962. At peak

harvest time prices reached a high of $5.75 compared to $3.75 in 1962. Higher seasonal average prices were also recorded for asparagus, cabbage, and many of the other early spring crops.

Poultry and Eggs

On November 7, 1962, a meeting was held in New York City to decide on a basis for future reporting of live poultry prices. Present at this meeting were market news men from New Jersey, New York, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

A decision was reached that starting on January 1, 1963, the pullet quotation from the Long Island City terminal would be discontinued and that possibly all quotations would be stopped. In lieu of this, the "Area Live Pullet Report" would be broadened to include fowl prices and would be published early in the week.

In January 1963 the "Area Live Pullet Report" was changed to the "Live Poultry Report for Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey Areas," and since then has been published in the United States Department of Agriculture "Dairy and Poultry Market News" report semi-weekly on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Since February, the New Jersey market news service has been collaborating with the Philadelphia office of the United States Department of Agriculture on a semi-weekly eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey egg condition report. This report is carried on Mondays and Thursdays in the United States Department of Agriculture "Dairy and Poultry Market News" report.

Poultry and egg information is being carried by the Jers-i-tas answering service on the 4 p.m. message Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday following the fruit and vegetable report.

BUREAU OF POULTRY SERVICE

New Jersey now has about 2,200 active commercial poultry farms. While this is a decline in number from the previous year, the rate of decrease was somewhat less severe than during the past five or six years.

Egg prices dipped to a disastrously low level during part of the year. Even though the period of very low prices was of relatively short duration, some producers were ill prepared for economic reverses.

Sound financing coupled with correct egg handling facilities and work methods enabled other operations to expand. Some believe that the trend toward larger laying flocks means that egg production in the State will eventually be limited to a few large farms. Others think that smaller flocks of about 5,000 birds will be the means of continuing the industry here.

According to the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service, there were 9,138,000 layers on New Jersey farms in June 1963, compared with 9,348,000 in June 1962. This is a decrease of 2 per cent. Egg production in New Jersey during June 1963 was down 1 per cent from June 1962. Nationally, egg production during June this year was up almost 1 per cent.

Poultry Standardization

This program originated as a service to the poultry industry of New Jersey in 1923 and was administered entirely under rules and regulations established by this Department. In 1935, a National Poultry Improvement Program was established which was quite similar to the State program. The objective was uniformity of poultry standardization work. Later, in 1943, a program applicable to turkeys was added. These services are now referred to as the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans. This is, therefore, the 40th year of Department service to the poultry industry of New Jersey in poultry standardization work and the 28th year of such service under the identity of the national program.

Operating under the N.J.-U.S. Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans, the Bureau certified 408,350 birds from 113 flocks in 16 counties. The number of birds in participating flocks was 11.7 per cent more than the 1961-62 total of 365,693 birds in 127 flocks. Forty hatcheries cooperated in the 1962-63 program. Production of chicks and poults in the State-supervised hatcheries was approximately 11,500,000. About 120,000 turkey poults were produced under State supervision.

Fifty-four privately employed workers were certified as flock selectors and 57 as pullorum-typhoid testing agents working in various phases of the N.J.-U.S. National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Department personnel selected and blood-tested 291,144 birds (71.3 per cent of the total); 117,266 birds were handled by field agents. The agents were assisted and their work was closely supervised and found satisfactory by the Bureau of Poultry Service inspector and one Division of Animal Industry employee.

Participating flocks averaged 3,614 birds last year compared with the 1,550-bird flock average of 10 years ago. Total capacity of the participating hatcheries is 5,313,630 eggs per setting. This is about 85.8 per cent of the total hatchery capacity for New Jersey. The average capacity of participating hatcheries is 132,840 eggs per setting.

The trend since 1953 toward fewer hatching egg flocks and hatcheries in New Jersey continued in 1962-1963. Twenty-eight New Jersey hatcheries and flock owners have franchise breeding contracts with 22 out-of-state breeders. Four New Jersey breeders are selling their replacement stock in other states on a non-franchise basis.

One New Jersey breeder has entered Record of Performance in order to qualify his Rhode Island Reds and White Rocks for overseas shipments.

The breeding and health classifications used were:

Breeding Stages	Pullorum-Typhoid Classes
N.J.-U.S. Certified	N.J.-U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean
N.J.-U.S. Approved	

The scope of the services the poultry standardization program rendered is indicated in Poultry Table 1.

POULTRY TABLE 1

N.J.-U.S. Improvement Plans	1962-1963	1961-1962
Number of flocks cooperating	113	127
Total number of breeders	408,350	365,693
Number of hatcheries cooperating	40	42
Hatchery capacity cooperating	5,313,630	5,386,010
Hatchery capacity in New Jersey	6,189,000	6,904,900
Number of birds in pullorum-typhoid classes only	..	126
Number of birds in Approved Stages	319,326	283,687
Number of birds in Certified Stages	89,024	81,880
Percentage of birds reacting to the pullorum-typhoid test	0.00	0.001
Number of flock inspections	110	120
Number of hatchery inspections	35	34

Poultry Table 2 gives the classification and distribution of birds under supervision, and the number of birds banded by breeds and by counties. Cumberland County leads in number of breeding birds, followed by Salem, Monmouth, Mercer, Hunterdon and Ocean.

The 242,807 White Leghorns accounted for 59.5 per cent of the total of all varieties enrolled in the State program. Rhode Island Reds numbered 1,505 and White Rocks, 8,134. Crosses numbered 129,952 and Incross mated numbered 15,901.

Participation in the Turkey Improvement Program totaled 8,574 birds, a 7 per cent decrease from 1961-1962.

The 21st annual school for flock selectors and pullorum-typhoid testers was held. Five applicants passed the written examination. One new agent was checked in the field and a permit was issued to him.

The 1963 National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans Regional Conference, held in New York City, was attended by four employees, two from the Division of Markets, and two from the Division of Animal Industry.

Lists of participating breeding flocks and hatcheries, with their official rating, were published in circular form.

POULTRY TABLE 2
NUMBER OF BREEDERS, BY COUNTIES, BREEDS OR VARIETIES

County	Single Comb White Leghorns	New Hampshires	Rhode Island Reds	White Rocks	Crosses	In-cross	Others	Turkeys: Broad Breasted Bronze	Turkeys: Broad Breasted White	Others	Totals
Atlantic	9,304	...	...	...	7,357	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Burlington	1,629	...	512	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	2,446
Cape May	14,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,312
Cumberland	58,223	...	503	1,797	32,285	6,660	438	...	...	...	99,906
Gloucester	4,259	...	...	...	8,377	...	433	...	...	...	13,069
Hunterdon	28,056	...	...	...	4,727	...	345	...	...	...	33,128
Mercer	18,698	...	298	...	12,298	...	...	6,036	35	...	37,365
Middlesex	21,239	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,277
Monmouth	41,800	...	...	611	10,010	...	...	509	470	...	53,400
Morris	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
Ocean	16,608	...	...	...	277	9,241	...	1,524	...	...	27,650
Passaic	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Salem	733	...	...	5,726	54,316	...	261	...	...	...	61,036
Somerset	18,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,963
Sussex	2,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,520
Warren	5,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,881
Totals	242,807	...	1,505	8,134	129,952	15,901	1,477	8,069	505	...	408,350
1961-1962	206,208	938	3,823	10,320	120,302	11,375	3,506	6,274	2,347	600	365,693

POULTRY TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF EGG AND POULTRY AUCTION MARKETS

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

Market	Cases of Eggs	Value of Eggs	Crates of Poultry	Pounds of Poultry	Value of Poultry	Total Value
Flemington	133,871	$1,496,651.93	4,627	188,780	$31,077.38	$1,527,729.31
Hackettstown	24,302	280,541.12	3,077	183,112	19,847.81	300,388.93
Mount Holly	33,503	359,869.83	2,683	158,859	13,593.37	373,463.20
Wayne	25,911	293,229.00	1,336	83,786	7,597.92	300,826.92
Vineland	251,559	2,780,202.68	...	...	...	2,780,202.68
Totals	469,146	$5,210,494.56	11,723	614,537	$72,116.48	$5,282,611.04

Average price per case 1962-1963 $11.11

" " " " 1961-1962 $11.20

Average price per pound of live poultry 1962-1963 $0.117

" " " " " " " 1961-1962 $0.127

Cooperative Marketing

Egg marketing cooperatives which physically handle the eggs of their members are located in Wayne (formerly Paterson), Hackettstown, Flemington, Mount Holly and Vineland. These cooperatives report to the Department the volume and gross value of their sales. Bargaining cooperatives which negotiate contracts with receivers for their members are located mostly in the Lakewood-Toms River and Vineland areas. No reports of volume handled are made to the Department by the bargaining cooperatives.

The cooperatives located in Wayne, Hackettstown, Flemington and Mount Holly continue to conduct live poultry sales.

Poultry Table 3 shows the total volume and value of sales for the year, as well as a comparison of the price per unit for both eggs and poultry.

Poultry Table 4 provides a comparison of seasonal values on a monthly basis.

POULTRY TABLE 4

AVERAGE PRICE PER DOZEN EGGS ON FIVE NEW JERSEY AUCTION MARKETS

Month	1962	For Comparison 1961	1939
July	$0.3437	$0.4045	$0.2647
August	.3826	.4039	.2678
September	.4133	.4035	.2948
October	.3763	.4008	.3029
November	.4040	.3830	.3118
December	.4058	.3957	.2453
	1963	1962	1939
January	.4009	.4076	.2372
February	.4082	.3667	.2260
March	.3937	.3615	.2305
April	.3322	.3586	.2218
May	.2996	.3023	.2146
June	.3135	.3039	.2384

The development of the marketing program is traced in Poultry Table 5.

POULTRY TABLE 5

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY OF NEW JERSEY POULTRY AND EGG AUCTION SALES

Year	Number Cases of Eggs	Number Crates of Poultry	Pounds of Poultry	Total Combined Value Eggs and Poultry
1962-63	469,146	11,723	614,537	$ 5,282,611.04
1961-62	535,012	17,383	927,351	6,109,591.38
1960-61	528,863	21,156	1,110,913	7,144,660.91
1959-60	756,047	42,071	1,542,364	8,551,099.31
1958-59	990,802	49,724	2,546,418	12,198,175.14
1957-58	1,036,495	61,634	3,110,486	14,958,559.86
1956-57	1,201,770	83,501	4,237,116	15,143,821.58
1955-56	1,181,742	99,084	4,954,517	18,245,286.84
1954-55	1,348,732	112,629	5,718,722	18,148,548.35
1953-54	1,334,554	116,074	5,869,994	22,068,208.60
Totals	9,383,163	614,979	30,632,418	$127,850,563.01

Auction Markets' Egg-Feed Ratio

The egg-feed ratio is the relation between one major cost item and the price received for eggs. The ratio is a good indication of the prosperity of the egg producer. It is generally accepted that an egg-feed ratio of 9.0 dozen = 100 is about marginal. On this basis the months of April, May and June were not favorable, as the average price per dozen indicates. The lowest average price per dozen occurred in May.

Poultry feed costs during 1962-1963 averaged $3.84 per hundredweight, compared with a hundredweight cost of $3.75 in the 1961-1962 fiscal year.

Based on actual reports and estimates, the average New Jersey hen in 1962-1963 produced 16.13 dozen eggs, which earned a gross income of $6.01. With a feed cost of $3.84, a balance of $2.17 per bird was left for all other costs.

POULTRY TABLE 6

NEW JERSEY EGG AUCTIONS - EGG-FEED RATIO

	July			August			September		
EGGS	1962	1961	1939	1962	1961	1939	1962	1961	1939
Total dozens sold	1,318,100	1,341,960	891,300	1,295,490	1,418,460	900,540	1,178,400	1,330,380	855,660
Total price paid	$452,978.50	$542,845.04	$235,920	$495,626.08	$572,955.43	$241,138	$487,148.79	$536,766.30	$252,290
Av. price per doz.	$ .3437	$ .4045	$ .2647	$ .3826	$ .4039	$ .2678	$ .4133	$ .4035	$ .2948
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.60	$3.55	$1.60	$3.60	$3.50	$1.50	$3.60	$3.50	$1.86
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$3.95	$3.95	$2.18	$4.00	$3.85	$2.16	$4.00	$3.90	$2.02
Av. laying ration	$3.77	$3.75	$1.89	$3.80	$3.68	$1.83	$3.80	$3.70	$1.94
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	10.97	9.3	7.1	9.93	9.1	6.8	9.19	9.2	6.6
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	9.12	10.8	14.0	10.07	11.0	14.6	10.88	10.9	15.2

	October			November			December		
EGGS	1962	1961	1939	1962	1961	1939	1962	1961	1939
Total dozens sold	1,346,700	1,441,260	995,430	1,153,050	1,387,020	969,330	995,970	1,178,040	1,135,350
Total price paid	$506,891.68	$577,687.51	$301,571	$465,836.10	$531,228.90	$302,285	$404,134.40	$466,096.02	$278,465
Av. price per doz.	$ .3763	$ .4008	$ .30296	$ .4040	$ .3830	$ .3118	$ .4058	$ .3957	$ .2453
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.55	$3.50	$1.78	$3.55	$3.50	$1.77	$3.60	$3.60	$1.83
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$4.00	$3.85	$2.54	$4.05	$3.90	$2.25	$4.05	$3.95	$2.58
Av. laying ration	$3.78	$3.68	$2.16	$3.80	$3.70	$2.14	$3.82	$3.78	$2.20
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	10.05	9.2	7.1	9.41	9.7	6.9	9.41	9.6	9.0
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	9.96	10.9	14.0	10.63	10.4	14.6	10.62	10.5	11.2

POULTRY TABLE 6 - Continued

NEW JERSEY EGG AUCTIONS - EGG-FEED RATIO

	January			February			March		
EGGS	1963	1962	1939	1963	1962	1939	1963	1962	1939
Total dozens sold	1,021,050	1,178,280	1,099,080	957,570	1,194,240	1,085,550	1,069,320	1,389,780	1,372,230
Total price paid	$409,326.98	$480,294.67	$260,807	$390,918.34	$437,942.92	$245,377	$420,941.17	$502,459.50	$316,304
Av. price per doz.	$ .4009	$ .4076	$ .2373	$ .4082	$ .3667	$ .2260	$ .3937	$ .3615	$ .2395
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.65	$3.55	$1.54	$3.70	$3.60	$1.54	$3.70	$3.55	$1.56
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$4.10	$4.00	$2.04	$4.15	$3.95	$2.04	$4.10	$3.85	$2.06
Av. laying ration	$3.87	$3.78	$1.79	$3.92	$3.78	$1.79	$3.90	$3.70	$1.81
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	9.65	9.3	7.5	9.60	10.3	7.9	9.91	10.2	7.9
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	10.36	10.8	13.3	10.41	9.7	12.6	10.09	9.8	12.7

	April			May			June		
EGGS	1963	1962	1939	1963	1962	1939	1963	1962	1939
Total dozens sold	1,239,870	1,317,330	1,213,620	1,332,660	1,545,420	1,388,070	1,166,190	1,328,190	1,117,170
Total price paid	$411,843.48	$472,422.18	$269,177	$399,243.56	$467,239.01	$297,863	$365,605.48	$403,590.32	$266,289
Av. price per doz.	$ .3322	$ .3586	$ .2218	$ .2996	$ .3023	$ .2146	$ .3135	$ .3039	$ .2384
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.70	$3.60	$1.58	$3.65	$3.60	$1.64	$3.70	$3.65	$1.69
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$4.15	$3.95	$2.11	$4.05	$4.00	$2.18	$4.05	$4.00	$2.18
Av. laying ration	$3.92	$3.77	$1.84	$3.85	$3.80	$1.91	$3.87	$3.82	$1.94
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	11.80	10.5	8.3	12.85	12.6	8.9	12.34	12.6	8.1
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	8.47	9.5	12.1	7.78	7.10	11.2	8.10	7.10	12.3

Grading and Inspection Service

This service includes supervisory visits to firms licensed to use the New Jersey Seal of Quality on eggs. Additional inspections of eggs identified with the Seal of Quality are made at retail outlets. Eggs which are so identified must conform to the quality standards for eggs bearing the seal or be removed from sale until made to conform. A licensee who fails to adhere to the high quality standards in packaging eggs under the seal is subject to revocation of his license.

Thirty firms are now licensed to use the Seal of Quality on eggs. The volume of eggs packaged under the seal by these firms during this fiscal year was 500,215 30-dozen cases or 15,006,450 dozens. This is 2,919,030 dozens less than were so identified last year. The field staff made 943 supervisory visits to these firms during the year.

Cases of eggs purchased for use by State institutions are required to bear the New Jersey Seal of Quality. Each lot prepared for delivery is sampled and an egg grading certificate issued as evidence to the State that the product meets the specifications. The field staff makes unscheduled inspections of these eggs at the different institutions to spot-check deliveries. A total of 23,382 30-dozen cases of Seal of Quality eggs was delivered to the State institutions this year, a decrease of 1,541 cases from the previous year.

An occasional request is made to inspect eggs when a dispute has arisen between a producer and dealer. In rendering such service, the facts are recorded as either an egg grading certificate or an egg inspection report --- whichever is desired by the applicant.

Four firms licensed to use the New Jersey Seal of Quality also use the egg grading service of the United States Department of Agriculture. These firms also use out-of-state eggs, thus requiring the presence of an agent of this Department in the plant when the Seal of Quality is used. In such cases the Federal employee is licensed to serve as an agent, thereby eliminating duplication of personnel and costs.

Fresh Egg Law Enforcement

An inspection to determine conformity of eggs to the requirements of the law is the examination of a five-dozen sample of one size of one brand. The reporting system has been simplified to effect a saving of time without forfeiting the essential points revealed in the inspection. When an inspection reveals a violation of any degree, the regular report of inspection is made in full. If the inspection shows no violation, a detailed report is not necessary; a record of the location of the inspection and the brands or sizes examined is sufficient and is noted on the inspector's weekly report of his activities.

There were 28,216 inspections made this year and 793 violations were found. Violations amounted to 2.81 per cent, compared with 9.15 per cent last year. Notices of warning were issued to violators to effect compliance.

Source Identification Law

There were 2,518 inspections made in carrying out the provisions of this law. Violations totaled 1,503. Most of the violations were due to absence of the name and address of the packer or distributor on the container, or failure to obliterate the markings of the previous user on reused egg cases. Notices of warning were issued to violators to effect compliance.

Under this law 105 egg marketing brand names were registered with the Secretary of Agriculture during the year. Since registration began, 224 brands have been registered.

PROMOTION

Apple Industry Council

Two major changes occurred in the program of the New Jersey Apple Industry Council this year. One was the inauguration of a major promotion for a single apple variety. The other was the discontinuance of an extensive market research project in favor of limited, definitive research endeavors. The basic philosophy of the Council of increasing local distribution and consumer awareness of New Jersey apples remained unchanged.

The staff of the Council consists of a salaried manager and one clerical worker. Additional help was supplied by the Department during periods of intense activity. An advertising agency under State contract was retained for professional advice and services. The $60,000 loaned from the State Treasury to initiate the Council's work has now been repaid.

Although the 1962 apple harvest of about three million bushels was the same as the previous year, tax receipts are expected to be greater. The quality of the 1962 crop was excellent; therefore, more apples were sold on the fresh market. The tax on fresh market apples is 3 cents per bushel (about 45 pounds), whereas the tax on processed apples is 3 cents per hundredweight. Tax receipts are expected to be close to $54,000. Expenditures of about $30,000 were made for advertising and promotion. In addition, $5,700 was allotted to the National Apple Institute for promotion of apples nationally, and $5,000 was allotted to Rutgers University for apple marketing research.

Stayman Winesap Promotion

The extensive promotional effort on Stayman Winesap apples was a new type of endeavor for the Council. The promotion was centered on 114 billboard posters which featured the variety. The immediate goal of the campaign was to increase the distribution of New Jersey Staymans in local outlets. The long-range goal is to increase the popularity of Staymans with consumers. The promotion can be directly credited with introducing New Jersey Staymans into several large chains in the New York City area.

The billboard theme was used on an in-store price card and was repeated on the inserts which growers placed in their consumer bags. This merchandising tie-in proved popular with the produce trade. A leaflet, which included an

illustration of the billboard, introduced the campaign to growers and the trade. Other features of the Stayman campaign were: Newspaper and trade journal publicity, releases to food editors, a gift of staymans to food editors, and a television show on this variety.

Summer Apples

The program for supporting the sales of summer green apples was continued. Recipes developed the previous season were sent to newspaper food editors and county home agents. Pre-season calls were made on produce buyers and more than 3,000 green apple price cards were delivered to chain stores. Several thousand green apple recipe leaflets were distributed to consumers. Advertising support included radio time on station WOR, a television show on WCAU-TV, and trade journal advertising. The novel method of announcing the green apple harvest by delivering a freshly baked apple pie to produce buyers and food editors was continued. This has proved to be extremely popular.

Other Promotion Activities

The Council and the New Jersey Peach Industry Committee jointly sponsored the annual Food Editors Conference and Tour. The conference was held at the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University. Almost 100 representatives of the food communications field and the food trade participated.

The Council was active in the National Apple Week promotion. More than 10,000 pieces of in-store display material were distributed. News releases and television appearances of the 1962 New Jersey Apple Princess were other highlights of the event.

The successful Apple Harvest Festival in Orange was expanded. The major event was an apple pie baking contest. The project also included window displays, a guessing contest using apples, food editor participation, and an extensive advertising and publicity campaign. Climax of the event was a parade down Main Street in Orange which featured the Apple Princess. Similar, though less extensive, promotions were held in Altman's Department Store in Short Hills, and at the Princeton Shopping Center.

The Council had an exhibit at the New Jersey Education Association Convention in Atlantic City. Teaching aids, filmstrips on apples, and loan of the film, "Gateway to Health," were offered. Almost 2,000 teachers from throughout the State indicated interest in this material.

Legislation

The effort to establish labeling laws for New Jersey apples was actively pursued during the year. A sample law was developed and subjected to numerous revisions. A committee derived from the Council reviewed the Rules and Regulations for Controlled Atmosphere Storages before they were presented to the State Board of Agriculture.

Research

For the first six months of the year, financial support was continued for apple marketing research at Rutgers University. A study to determine consumer

acceptance of the Julyred variety of apple was conducted. In January, the Council reviewed current and future market research needs of the industry and voted to discontinue financial support of the marketing research program for the present. Future research will be supported on an individual project basis.

Miscellaneous

Liaison with the growers was maintained through periodic bulletins, personal visits, and exhibits at agricultural functions. Several thousand pieces of display material were distributed to growers.

The Council actively participated in the affairs of the National Apple Institute. A Council member served as a member of the National Committee for the Revision of Apple Grades.

Asparagus Industry Council

Fresh market merchandising operations began in January with preliminary planning of display material. Colorful envelopes with window banners, produce cards, die-cut bunches of asparagus, and a storage room reminder card with suggestions for store personnel on handling procedures for fresh asparagus were printed. Every item was discussed with top management of major chain stores to insure a minimum of waste.

A total of 20,000 of these merchandising kits was distributed on a selective basis. The total number of point-of-sale pieces distributed was 2,300,500.

Asparagus Recipes

Much of the merchandising work is done through recipe development. An excellent source is the Council's annual recipe contest, the prizes for which are always donated. Last year, using various free publicity sources, the contest was conducted on a 20-state basis and drew more than 1,000 sound, practical recipes.

Twelve of the best recipes received were published in a new recipe booklet, Regional Asparagus Recipes.

The contest also provides new and different ideas for food photographs. This phase of promotion is directed to women's page editors who have the problem of filling daily columns with food news and recipes.

A New Jersey Prize Winning Farm Kitchen Recipe featuring asparagus was mailed to 350 major newspapers every other week. Ten recipes with photographs suitable for newspaper reproduction were also mailed. After use by food editors, these are utilized in Council recipe booklets and folders.

Other Promotion Projects

Other asparagus promotion efforts included Council participation in county and State fairs; special exhibits; mailings to county home agents, utility company and food manufacturer home economists; participation in the Department's Farmobile exhibit; contacting of food manufacturers for tie-in mentions of asparagus in their advertising; promotion of Asparagus Week through a kit containing

background information useful to those who write about foods; and furnishing of asparagus recipes and photographs to cookbook publishers. A report on Council activities was also printed and mailed to growers and others interested in Council operations.

Research

During the past year the Council contributed $21,200 to the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University for research in asparagus breeding, asparagus genetics, asparagus root rot and rust pathogens, post harvest quality, principles of harvesting, and economics of cutting methods.

A brief summary of progress in the various lines of research follows:

ASPARAGUS BREEDING

Asparagus Seed Block - During April 1962 about 1,850 crowns (677 females and 1,173 males) were selected for earliness from 200,000 mature plants in three commercial asparagus beds near Greenwich. Final selection for brush vigor was made in October and the required 600 females and 125 males were divided and moved to a one-acre isolation block in the spring of 1963.

Breeding for Rust Resistance - A rust inoculation technique which produced severe rust infection, was developed in the greenhouse. The best rust-resistant plants will be crossed this summer.

Breeding for Fusarium Resistance - Nearly 200 Fusarium strains have been chosen for mass inoculations of seedlings to select Fusarium resistant individuals.

Selection for Earliness and Vigor - A study is being made of greenhouse growth of high yielding plants.

ASPARAGUS GENETICS

A new sex type was found which produces predominantly male flowers and a few fertile berries. To the best of our knowledge, this finding is the first promising lead in the search for a sound method of inbreeding and hybrid seed production in asparagus.

ASPARAGUS ROOT ROT AND RUST

Several experiments are in progress to control these two diseases and to develop materials and techniques to determine whether newly developed strains will be disease resistant. A field test of soil fungicides for the control of root rot is nearing completion.

POST HARVEST QUALITY

This study is concerned with maintaining the quality of bunched and prepacked asparagus by controlling decays. Approximately 60 chemicals have been evaluated and tests have been made on the effect of precooling and low storage temperatures on decay.

PRINCIPLES OF HARVESTING

After three years of effort and three seasons of field testing, the Council asparagus harvesting unit is ready for further tests under actual farm conditions. During a recent inspection tour Council members observed a significant improvement in the operation of the pickup mechanism.

The Council was also influential in bringing a commercial asparagus harvester to South Jersey for testing under actual field conditions. This machine is being developed by Chisholm-Ryder Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ECONOMICS OF CUTTING METHODS

This three-year study evaluated asparagus yields as affected by cutting spears at different lengths of green color to compute relative cost and returns. Results were compiled, printed, and distributed to growers in the monthly Council news bulletin, Tips.

Poultry Products Promotion Council

Several innovations appeared in Council advertising and promotion programs this year. They included the use of outdoor billboards to promote New Jersey fresh eggs; the use of color in Council newspaper advertisements; sponsorship of an egg cooking contest; and an advertising program conducted in cooperation with two New Jersey food firms.

Outdoor Billboards

For the first time outdoor billboards were used by the Council to advertise Seal of Quality eggs. One hundred and fourteen locations were selected on the basis of volume of egg distribution, nearness to production areas, and proximity of resort sites. The 24-sheet boards displayed a colorful egg salad bowl during the months of July and August.

A special flyer, incorporating a full-color reproduction of the board and a list of locations by counties, was prepared for distributors and retailers. Of the 3,500 flyers distributed, 997 were used as direct mailers to leading retail chain, independent and cooperative headquarters. Fifteen hundred in-store posters added impact to this summer program. Excellent publicity, especially in the trade press, resulted.

Following the billboard campaign, an effective newspaper advertising schedule was developed for the fall season, with the theme "New Jersey eggs are fresher...by miles!"

Premium Offer

A new self-liquidating premium offer of run-proof nylons with the purchase of Seal of Quality eggs was initiated in January. Color was used in newspaper advertisements announcing the premium. The names and addresses of New Jersey retail outlets handling Seal of Quality eggs appeared in the opening advertisement in the New Jersey papers covering the respective trading areas.

A special meeting of licensed Seal of Quality egg distributors was held to enlist their enthusiasm and support for this campaign. Excellent attendance evidenced strong interest in the Council's programs and, in particular, the use of the supporting point of purchase material made available. For this campaign, the quantity of material was as follows: 112,700 milk bottle collars, 31,131 in-store counter cards (to hold order forms), 4,000 in-store posters, and 1,592,100 egg carton inserts (order forms).

Egg Cooking Contest

The Council manager served on the steering committee for the first National Egg Cooking Contest which was sponsored by the Poultry and Egg National Board. The New Jersey Egg Cooking Contest was sponsored by the Council.

Approximately 100,000 entry blanks were distributed to retailers throughout the State in January. High school students learned about the contest through a new booklet entitled Let's talk about EGGS, which was prepared by the Poultry and Egg National Board and mailed by the Council to approximately 1,100 New Jersey home economics teachers. Distribution of the booklet was timed to take advantage of general March Egg Month publicity.

Plans for the conduct of a State cook-off were successfully explored with representatives of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Newark. Judges were selected, a special news release prepared, and a full day's event was developed in conjunction with the cook-off. Winners were selected from a field of eight finalists. Five hundred persons filled the utility company's auditorium to witness a program devoted to the use of eggs in meal preparation and to hear the winners announced by the Secretary of Agriculture. Each person in attendance received a dozen Seal of Quality eggs, overwrapped with an Extension bulletin, The Egg A Prize Package. The winners and Secretary Alampi appeared on WNDT-TV, Channel 13, the following week.

An awards luncheon, to which 150 leading food writers and communicators were invited, was held at the Newarker Restaurant. Appropriate awards were presented to the winners who then enplaned directly to Chicago for participation in the National Finals.

The excellent publicity afforded the New Jersey egg industry as a result of this contest indicates that it will probably become an annual Council undertaking.

Cooperative Advertising

To advertise Seal of Quality eggs, the Council entered into a cooperative advertising arrangement with two leading New Jersey food firms --- S. A. Schombrunn Company, Palisades Park, manufacturers of Savarin coffee, and Taylor Provisions Company, Trenton, which makes Taylor pork roll. In addition to sharing the costs of full-color advertisements in Woman's Day, Everywoman's Family Circle, New York News Sunday Magazine and Newark Evening News Sunday Magazine rotogravure sections, the sales and merchandising staffs of the three participants were combined to promote the "Serve A Better Breakfast" idea. The effort may be repeated with the possible addition of another product. It can be pointed out that only with a branded product can agricultural commodity interests take advantage of tie-in advertising such as this.

Other Egg Promotion

Other printed material made available by the Council during the year included: 30,432 recipe leaflets and related information, 2,326 in-store posters, 17,151 mailers and broadsides, and 503 truckside posters.

The Council's merchandising unit was refurbished and used again in retail stores. One of the fieldmen accompanied this unit, giving egg candling demonstrations to shoppers and handing out egg recipe folders.

All of the distribution of point-of-purchase material and the merchandising support for the special campaigns were carried out by the Council fieldmen. This was in addition to their work on farms, conducting egg quality surveys and related activities. The work of the field staff, in rendering services to producers and their marketing organizations, creates excellent public relations for the Department with all phases of the poultry industry.

The scope of the fieldmen's activities can be partially appreciated by the following summarized breakdown for the year: On-farm surveys, 48; visits to producers, 949; visits to licensed distributors, 667; visits to egg dealers, 328; visits to feed dealers, 88; visits to turkey growers, 47; visits to county agents, 53; visits to retail outlets, 380; and distribution of promotional material, 69. The total was 2,629. Fieldmen also cooperated in manning general Department displays, including the Farmobile at the various county fairs.

Poultry Meat Growers Cooperative

The Poultry Growers Cooperative Sales Association of New Jersey, Inc., retained the services of its sales consultant for nine months of this year. This was made possible through extensions of an agreement with the Council providing financial assistance. During this period, a positive marketing approach for live, heavy pullet-roasters was developed. The consultant understood pricing on the basis of his knowledge of the market; he was able to place the cooperative in a position of responsible leadership in the pricing field, based upon this knowledge; he understood the competition; he was able to evaluate the supply and demand condition; and he demonstrated a willingness to adjust to the market discipline. However, many of the members were not willing to adjust to the market discipline and the services of the sales consultant had to be withdrawn at the end of March.

Much valuable experience was gained and the cooperative continues its effort to achieve some marketing strength. The basic concept of central sales has not been discarded; it is up to the members to accomplish their goal.

Turkey Marketing

The Seal of Quality turkey marketing program continued to operate effectively in cooperation with the Division of Animal Industry and the State Department of Health.

This year, 23 growers, raising 93,350 birds, participated in the combination of quality control, advertising and merchandising. Newspaper and radio support was provided by the Council, in addition to a turkey cooking booklet. A special letter was prepared and made available to growers soliciting new accounts.

The small industrial firms which are springing up all over the State represent a potential market in the form of employee gifts. The letter emphasized the availability of fresh New Jersey turkeys "that meet the highest standards of quality, wholesomeness and freshness." Despite strong price competition from large retailers and discount houses, enough consumers showed their preference for New Jersey turkeys to make this marketing season one of the very best in terms of both price and movement.

Other Activities

During this year, three issues of Promotion Matters, the Council's progress report to the industry, were prepared for a total mailing of 7,127.

Other activities included participation in project displays at county fairs and the Farm Show during Farmers Week, the continuation of close liaison with the Poultry and Egg National Board, and the maintenance of excellent relationships with food writers and other communicators.

As has been customary, the Council authorized direct financial support to the Poultry and Egg National Board and the National Turkey Federation. These allocations represent the New Jersey producers' contribution to the program of national consumer educational organizations.

With the approval of the State Board of Agriculture, the Council retained its advertising agency for this fiscal year.

Expenditures for this year's program of advertising, merchandising and sales promotion totaled $69,537.83. This amount was allocated as follows: Newspaper space (including production costs), $47,269.47; outdoor billboard advertising, $8,161.05; radio, $165.00; promotional material $10,580.11; public relations activities $3,362.20.

White Potato Industry Council

The Council continued its programs of advertising, public relations, promotion, and market expansion through personal visits.

With the limited budget at its disposal, these programs have been pursued since the Council was established in 1957. Increased acceptance of New Jersey potatoes in local and distant markets has resulted.

A brief resume of the activities of the Council and its manager in their attempts to market the 1962 crop is presented below.

Advertising

Advertisements in the produce trade papers announced the opening of the New Jersey potato season.

The availability and merits of New Jersey potatoes were also proclaimed by Dora and Alfred McCann on their food program, radio station WOR, New York. In addition to their prepared commercials, they talked informally about New Jersey potatoes and offered the popular booklet Potatoes in Your Reducing Diet.

The manager and Council members appeared on two programs on WCAU-TV. These were part of the Bill Bennett Show and featured the diet booklet and a film of a typical potato storage and packaging operation.

Public Relations

The Council, with the cooperation of the potato dealers of New Jersey, held a Potato Buyers' Dinner at Forsgate Country Club, Jamesburg. Approximately 100 buyers, dealers and growers attended. Buyers from more distant points attended this year and many valuable contacts were made by those who participated in this very successful affair.

The annual Potato Fortnight was observed during the period September 10-22. Governor Hughes signed the proclamation and the resulting photographs appeared in trade and local papers. Proclamation posters were delivered to the 706 member banks of the New Jersey Bankers Association. Special point-of-sale material was distributed to retail outlets handling New Jersey potatoes. During the Fortnight, several chain store organizations featured New Jersey potatoes in their advertising and also in mass displays in their stores.

Sales Promotion and Market Expansion

The manager made a series of field trips to call on prospective buyers. This is a continuing process in the New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania area.

In July a trip was made to the Baltimore-Washington area in an attempt to increase shipments of New Jersey potatoes to that region. Dealers reported making sales in that area following the trip.

In October an extensive trip into Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina opened several new accounts for New Jersey suppliers.

In November, the manager called on potato chip manufacuters in eastern Pennsylvania to advise them of the availability of New Jersey potatoes from storage. Several processors indicated interest in this source of supply and were provided a list of New Jersey dealers through whom these potatoes could be obtained.

Merchandising Activities

Apples

One of the farm products marketing representatives assisted the New Jersey Apple Industry Council in its special promotion of New Jersey Stayman Winesap apples. He distributed price cards and special "flyers" describing the billboard advertising campaign to chain supermarket buyers and merchandisers in the New Jersey, Philadelphia and metropolitan New York City marketing areas. Personal calls to explain the program were made on most of the leading chain store produce personnel during the first month of the promotion.

After the materials had been distributed, a survey of chain stores in various operating districts was conducted. New Jersey Staymans were generally displayed and cooperation was excellent.

Sweet Potatoes

A special sweet potato promotion program was undertaken in conjunction with the New Jersey Sweet Potato Industry Association.

Visits were made to approximately 30 food editors seeking their assistance in calling consumer attention to the merits and availability of "Jersey" sweets. Numerous photographs and recipes for sweet potato dishes were distributed upon request from these newspapers. Much of this material appeared in the various newspapers during the two-month period.

The merchandisers also worked with New Jersey State Department of Education personnel on sweet potato promotion. With the cooperation of the State school lunch program supervisor and the State home economics supervisor, programs were undertaken to gain greater usage of sweet potatoes in both school lunch menus and home economics educational classes.

The program was continued during March and April with farm products marketing representatives calling on produce buyers, food editors, school lunch supervisors and home economics supervisors. The demand for New Jersey sweet potatoes continued to be reasonably strong during the last month, when it ordinarily declines.

The Sweet Potato Industry Committee expressed appreciation to the Secretary of Agriculture for the prompt and effective action provided by the various members of the promotional staff. The secretary has urged the group on many occasions to sponsor legislation providing for a self-help program operated by a promotion council.

Asparagus

In conjunction with the New Jersey Asparagus Industry Council's fresh market promotion program, the merchandising staff helped distribute asparagus merchandising kits to food chain organizations in the metropolitan New York, New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania marketing areas. These kits contained sales aids for New Jersey asparagus and were warmly received by the chain merchandising and retail personnel.

During this marketing season a series of calls was made in retail outlets to determine the quality of the asparagus being offered and the usage of the point-of-purchase material. The quality of the asparagus was generally good, the supply somewhat limited, and the selling price higher than in most years. The point-of-sale material was generally displayed, but there is an increasing tendency to use only small pieces. Large banners are not often displayed in many of the newer stores.

Peaches

During the summer of 1962, promotional personnel assembled and delivered approximately 1,000 kits of New Jersey fresh peach point-of-sale material to regional supermarkets and roadside markets. The materials were supplied by the New Jersey Peach Industry Committee. The program was not intended to obtain mass coverage with New Jersey promotional pieces, since only a limited supply was

available. An effort was made to place the material where prime quality New Jersey peaches were being sold through retail outlets.

Sales to the Armed Forces

Considerable effort was devoted to acquainting the personnel of the Defense Subsistence Supply Center with the wide variety of fine products available from New Jersey and to increasing sales to this agency, which buys food for all branches of the armed services. Personnel were invited to tours of New Jersey farms and processing plants. Numerous calls were made at their Brooklyn office. In the spring of 1963, a field office for buying in New Jersey was established in Bridgeton. This was the first instance in which a State Department of Agriculture cooperated with and assisted the military in their buying to this extent.

Collection of Promotion Taxes

Apple Promotion Tax

A tax of three cents a bushel on apples sold for marketing as fresh apples and three cents per hundredweight on apples sold for processing, other than for cider or apple juice, is imposed by a law which became effective July 1, 1959. This tax is collected four times a year, on the 15th of July, September, January and April, on apples sold during the previous three-month period. The collections for the four years are summarized below:

Taxing Period	Amount Collected: Fresh Market	Processing	Total	No. Sources Submitting Tax
July 1 - Sept. 30, 1959	$16,088.51	$ 1,340.96	$17,429.47	218
Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1959	14,570.76	5,638.44	20,209.20	212
Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, 1960	11,201.00	2,730.65	13,931.65	138
Apr. 1 - June 30, 1960	5,657.87	1,613.33	7,271.20	75
Total	$47,518.14	$11,323.38	$58,841.52	
July 1 - Sept. 30, 1960	$12,012.39	$ 1,538.00	$13,550.39	196
Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1960	9,353.68	4,096.72	13,450.40	182
Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, 1961	7,383.48	2,563.09	9,946.57	121
Apr. 1 - June 30, 1961	4,959.69	1,000.29	5,959.98	63
Total	$33,709.24	$ 9,198.10	$42,907.34	
July 1 - Sept. 30, 1961	$11,620.71	$ 918.98	$12,539.69	193
Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1961	12,024.29	5,378.43	17,402.72	192
Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, 1962	8,208.71	2,657.96	10,866.67	126
Apr. 1 - June 30, 1962	4,719.45	1,748.27	6,467.72	78
Total	$36,573.16	$10,703.64	$47,276.80	
July 1 - Sept. 30, 1962	$15,245.18	$ 1,387.23	$16,632.41	195
Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1962	12,578.58	5,415.55	17,994.13	182
Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, 1963	10,358.82	2,701.88	13,060.70	118
Apr. 1 - June 30, 1963	2,775.95	561.42	3,337.37[1]	39
Total	$40,958.53	$10,066.08	$51,024.61	

[1] Collections Incomplete

Asparagus Promotion Tax

Four complete collection periods have elapsed since a law passed in 1959 instituted a tax of $0.002 per pound of pay-weight on asparagus sold for processing and $0.02 per standard crate or equivalent on asparagus sold for fresh market. The revenue collected from this tax is used by the Asparagus Industry Council for advertising, promotion and research for the benefit of the asparagus industry in New Jersey. The collections are summarized below:

Taxing Period	Amount Collected Fresh Market	Processing	Total	No. Sources
1959	$15,179.64	$74,240.42	$89,420.06	328
1960	16,132.84	71,987.42	88,120.26	362
1961	13,271.52	69,256.22	82,527.74	368
1962	11,940.61	63,964.09	75,904.70	322

Poultry Products Promotion Tax

This act imposes a tax of one cent per hundred pounds on all poultry feed sold, delivered, or used in New Jersey. The tax which is due on or before February 1 and August 1 of each year is to cover sales during the six months immediately preceding January 1 and July 1, respectively. Proceeds from this tax are used for advertising, promotion and research for the benefit of the poultry industry in the State. The following table summarizes the collection to date:

Taxing Period	Amount Collected	Sources
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1957	$86,778.01	321
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1958	88,760.09	305
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1958	91,241.72	301
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1959	83,582.17	294
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1959	80,417.05	277
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1960	70,179.30	268
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1960	72,482.80	260
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1961	67,123.82	256
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1961	67,959.84	250
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1962	62,557.88	239
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1962	62,883.87	229

White Potato Promotion Tax

This law, which became effective in the fall of 1957, was amended in 1962 to reduce the number of tax collections from two a year to one a year. The tax of $0.05 on each 100 pounds of seed potatoes is now due on or before August 1, on seed white potatoes sold, delivered, or used during the 12-month period immediately preceding July 1. The collections to date are summarized below:

Taxing Period	Amount Collected	Sources
Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1957	$ 646.85	8
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1958	15,061.73	67
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1958	281.96	10
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1959	15,376.58	65
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1959	123.95	5
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1960	15,406.65	69
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1960	74.90	5
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1961	16,784.71	59
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1961	97.00	6
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1962	14,769.68	56

Market Facilities

Because of the intense competition being encountered by New Jersey producers in their attempt to market their crops, it is important that new methods and improved facilities be employed wherever possible. Improved packing and grading are especially important since competitors are sending to market high quality merchandise in attractive packages.

The initial phase of the program involved determination of the number and type of food wholesalers doing business in northern New Jersey and evaluation of the facilities and efficiency of these wholesalers. This information would be used in the development of a modern food distribution center to serve the rapidly increasing population in the northern half of the State.

Before undertaking the survey indicated above, the market facilities and transportation specialist made several trips to Washington, D. C., to confer with members of the Facilities Planning Staff of the Agricultural Marketing Service concerning the techniques to be employed in conducting the survey.

As a first project, a small group of meat dealers in Newark were surveyed under the direction of Dr. Robert Holland of the United States Department of Agriculture. This group expects to be forced to relocate because of an urban renewal project. Determination of how much space and what type of facilities each required was necessary in order to make intelligent recommendations as to a new site.

In the larger overall survey of the New Jersey food distribution industry, a series of forms was developed for use in the field survey. A different form was necessary for each of the seven commodity groups to be studied: Fresh produce, meats, poultry, sea food, dry groceries, butter, cheese and eggs, and frozen foods. These forms were designed to develop information concerning the location, annual volume, commodities handled, area of sales, sources of supply, description of plant, evaluation of efficiency, future needs and future plans. The survey was based on a list which included approximately 1,000 firms.

Field calls were made on more than 300 of the firms. Data were collected on 225, the remaining 75 being retailers. This survey provided a reasonably accurate picture of the food distribution industry of the North Jersey metropolitan area.

A form to be mailed to the remaining firms is now being prepared to solicit information from them. When this is received, a complete report will be compiled.

Since February the marketing facilities specialist has served as the designee of the Secretary of Agriculture on the New Jersey Public Market Commission. In this capacity he has actively participated in the planning, both physical and financial, of the proposed food distribution center to be constructed by the commission in Hudson County. The general knowledge of the food industry acquired during the survey has been of great value in this latter work.

At the request of the Jersey Certified Farm Markets group, a feasibility study was made concerning the inclusion of a farm market in plans for the proposed Atlantic City Expressway across southern New Jersey. The study indicated that such a facility is feasible and could be a real benefit to New Jersey agriculture.

During the year the newly appointed specialist attended several conferences and training sessions to acquaint himself with the problems of the food distribution industry and methods of solving these problems. These included the Wholesale and Retail Training Clinic in Washington, D. C., the Delaware Conference on Food Distribution, and trips to food handling facilities in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The knowledge gained has already proved of value in planning for the development of a food distribution center in northern New Jersey. The personnel of the commission are not, for the most part, trained in food distribution and it has been valuable for them to have available someone who is familiar with the industry and who has made contacts through which desired information and advice can be obtained.

In the Atlantic City Expressway project, the engineers were pleased to obtain suggestions concerning the specific facilities which should be included in the proposed roadside market, since they are essentially construction men and not food industry specialists.

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

F. A. Soraci, Director

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

Nursery Inspection

During the year, 1,263 nurseries were inspected for issuance of the nursery certificate of this Department. This is a decrease of four nurseries from last year. Infestations, which required control measures before qualification for certification, were found in 329 nurseries, 110 more than last year. The infestations most commonly found were as follows:

Insect	No. of Finds
Azalea lace bug, Stephanitis pyrioides	117
Andromeda lace bug, Stephanitis globulifera	95
Oyster shell scale, Lepidosaphes ulmi	92
Bagworm, Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis	83
Holly leaf miners, Phytomyza ilicis, P. ilicicola, P. weidhausii	75
Euonymus scale, Unaspis euonymi	66
Red spider mites, Tetranychus telarius and Metatetranychus ulmi	61
Rhododendron lace bug, Stephanitis rhododendri	57
Aphids (misc.)	35
Sycamore lace bug, Corythucha ciliata	32
Pine leaf scale, Phenacaspis pinifoliae	30
Lace bugs (misc.)	28
Mimosa webworm, Homadaula albizziae	27
Juniper scale, Diaspis carueli	25
Scales (misc.)	14
Birch leaf miner, Fenusa pusilla	13
Spruce gall aphids, Chermes abietis and Chermes cooleyi	13
Pine bark aphid, Pineus strobi	12
Azalea leaf roller, Gracilaria azaleella	12
Pine sawflies, Acantholyda erythrocephala and Neodiprion leconti	11
Juniper webworm, Dichomeris marginella	10

Dealers Certificates

Certificates were issued to 378 dealers in nursery stock, a decline of 16 from last year. Dealer certification is granted only when the Department is satisfied that the nursery stock obtained from listed sources is certified.

During the spring and summer, 253 inspections were made of dealer establishments to determine whether held-over stock was free of plant pests and diseases. Infested plant material requiring control measures was found on the premises of six dealers.

Special Certificates

Special certificates were issued to 704 residents of New Jersey desiring to ship plant material out of the State, in accordance with special regulations of other states and foreign countries.

Canadian Certificates

A total of 218 special certificates was issued for the movement of plant material to Canada, in accordance with the requirements of that Dominion.

Special Corn Borer Certificates

Ninety-two special corn borer certificates were issued for the shipment of herbaceous plants into states having such requirements.

Domestic Inspections

Twenty-seven inspections were made of plant materials shipped into New Jersey from other states. Such inspections are made as a check on the efficiency of the inspection services of other states. No infested plant material was found.

Apple and Peach Tree Surveys

During February and March six nursery inspectors and three Japanese beetle inspectors spent a total of 118½ days gathering statistical information for the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service.

Special Request Inspections

Sixty-six inspections were made at the request of New Jersey residents desiring information about control of insects and diseases affecting their premises.

Winter Nursery and Dealer Inspection

During the winter months the premises of 337 nurserymen and dealers were inspected for the presence of overwintering insects. Control measures were required at 35 establishments.

Post-Entry Quarantine Inspection

During the year 164 inspections were made of plant materials imported under permit from foreign countries and growing under the supervision of this Department, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

PLANT MATERIAL IMPORTED DURING 1962-63, BY GENUS

Genus of Plants	Number Imported
Acer	625
Aesculus	162
Anthurium	500
Berberis	450
Juniperus	580
Platanus	24
Quercus	25
Rosa	58
Rubus	14
Total	2,438

PLANT MATERIAL RELEASED DURING THE YEAR, BY GENUS

Genus of Plants	Number of Plants Originally Imported	Number of Plants Released
Acer	1,740	1,499
Aesculus	400	131
Anthurium	250	250
Berberis	1	1
Crataegus	15	11
Cytisus	300	50
Daphne	10	dead
Euonymus	10	10
Hibiscus	16	3
Hydrangea	525	58
Juniperus	940	288
Laburnum	38	22
Ligustrum	6	4
Quercus	4	1
Rosa	63	49
Sorbus	265	232
Wisteria	200	dead
Totals	4,783	2,609

Gypsy Moth Control

This program involves four distinct phases of operation: trapping, scouting, control and quarantine. Quarantine measures are enforced throughout the year, but the other phases are timed with the development of the gypsy moth.

Sex-attractive traps were placed in the field at the time when the insects would be in the adult stage. A total of 3,703 traps was put out on a seven-eighths mile grid throughout Warren, Sussex, Morris, Bergen, Hudson and Essex counties, and in sections of Hunterdon, Somerset and Union counties. The eastern portions of Middlesex and Monmouth counties were also surveyed on the seven-eighths mile grid. A selected site survey was conducted in the southern counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean and Salem. Trap placement started on June 18 and was completed on July 27.

The traps were patrolled at two-week intervals during the course of the survey. The first male moth was captured on July 25. Additional catches occurred throughout the summer. Supplementary traps, totaling 929, were placed around each of the attracting trap sites in an attempt to pinpoint the infestation. Trap removal started on August 29 and was completed on September 25. During the course of this survey 115 male moths were captured in 90 traps.

The moth catches and number of traps by county were as follows:

County	Original Traps	Supplementary Traps	Total	Attracting Traps	Moths
Atlantic[1]	9	...	9	...	...
Bergen	350	18	368	11	14
Burlington[1]	17	...	17	...	...
Camden[1]	4	...	4	...	...
Cape May[1]	10	...	10	...	...
Cumberland[1]	5	...	5	...	...
Essex	200	...	200	...	...
Gloucester[1]	11	...	11	...	...
Hudson	24	...	24	...	...
Hunterdon	114	...	114	...	...
Middlesex	99	...	99	...	...
Monmouth	297	...	297	...	...
Morris	608	216	824	36	47
Ocean[1]	14	...	14	...	...
Passaic	349	564	913	25	31
Salem[1]	2	...	2	...	...
Somerset	143	...	143	...	...
Sussex	818	100	918	17	22
Union	122	...	122	...	...
Warren	507	31	538	1	1
Totals	3,703	929	4,632	90	115

Scouting for egg masses was started after the foliage had dropped from the trees. All attracting trap sites were surveyed during the course of the winter's work. Slightly less than a one-quarter mile radius was inspected around each site. In cases where an egg mass was found on the extreme edge of the area, additional work was performed to encompass a larger area.

The survey was completed by April 5. A total of 42 egg masses was found in the 9,760 acres surveyed.

The acreage scouted and egg masses found, by county, were as follows:

[1]Trapped on a selective site survey.

County	Acres Scouted	Egg Masses
Bergen	1,172	5
Morris	3,865	7
Passaic	2,668	15
Sussex	1,915	15
Warren	140	...
Totals	9,760	42

Areas designated for control work were established from the information obtained during the trapping and scouting surveys. Thirty-four separate blocks were set up for treatment. They varied in size from 400 to 19,950 acres.

All treatment was applied by aircraft when the caterpillars were in the early stages of development. Three single-engine and one twin-engine aircraft were employed under contract with the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The twin-engine airplane treated the larger control blocks and residential areas. Two insecticides were used. Meadowland, pastures and lands adjacent to water were treated with Sevin; all other areas, with DDT. Both materials were used at a rate of one pound to the acres. The DDT was mixed with light fuel oil and the Sevin was used with a water carrier.

Application started on May 3 and was completed on May 30. A total of 70,004 pounds of material was applied over 74,490 gross acres of land.

The breakdown of net acreage by county was as follows:

County	Net Acres
Bergen	12,196
Passaic	20,793
Morris	21,178
Sussex	15,272
Warren	565
Total	70,004

Regulated material originating within the gypsy moth quarantine area must be accompanied by an inspection certificate as it moves from the area. Incoming shipments of Christmas trees were checked for conformance with certification requirements. In addition, quarantine checks were established along the main highways entering New Jersey, with the cooperation of the New Jersey State Police.

European Chafer Control

New findings of European chafer in the Jersey City-Bayonne area made it necessary to continue treatment of the infested land.

At the end of the last fiscal year, it was reported that 938 acres of residential lands had been treated. This was net acreage (exclusive of roads, buildings and other works of man) within a totally treated area of some 1,592 gross acres.

Treatment of the designated control area was completed in mid-July. A total of 646 acres was treated by hand, in addition to the 1,592 acres mentioned above.

The 1962 summer scouting and trapping surveys indicated that the treatment area would have to be extended. Eight additional infested areas were discovered, which required treatment of 2,252 new acres. Seven of the infested sites were in the Jersey City-Bayonne-Hoboken area of Hudson County. One small area was near the Newark Airport in Essex County.

The treatment of the new area started in mid-July and extended until late August, with the exception of vegetable gardens and a small area around Roosevelt Stadium. These were treated in November after several killing frosts.

The program was completed on November 28, at which time a total of 2,898 acres had been treated during the fiscal year.

A summary of the program since its inception, follows:

GROSS ACRES TREATED

	Jersey City	Bayonne	Hoboken	Newark	Total
1961 Fiscal Year					
Spring					
Hand	452	21	...	...	473
Air	1,931	29	...	...	1,960
	2,383	50	...	...	2,433
1962 Fiscal Year					
Fall					
Hand and air	...	397	...	50	447
Spring					
Hand	1,197	395	...	...	1,592
Air	163	338	...	...	501
	1,360	1,130	...	50	2,540
1963 Fiscal Year					
Summer (1962)					
Hand (prior to 1962 surveys)	646	...	...	...	646
Hand (after 1962 surveys)	1,649	239	349	15	2,252
	2,295	239	349	15	2,898

Gross acres treated to date--7,871

Red Pine Scale Control

Red pine scale was first found in New Jersey in the fall of 1960. Approximately 182 acres of infested trees were discovered near Wanaque. These were plantation trees on the land of the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission.

The only known control measure for this problem is the complete removal or killing of infested trees.

A three-way cooperative control program was established by the United States Forest Service, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, and the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission.

Removal of the infested trees started in March 1961 and was completed in late June 1962. Further scouting during that year revealed several infestations in various locations in the immediate vicinity of the watershed. All these infested trees had also been removed by June 1962.

A two-acre stand of red pines in the Staghill area of Mahwah was destroyed by injection of weed killer into the trees. The first and second treatments (May 1962 and October 1962) did not kill all the infested trees. A final treatment in May 1963 appeared to provide the desired result.

A close surveillance was kept on the red pines in and around the watershed. During the course of the winter's survey, 519 infested red pines were found on the watershed. Work to remove these trees was immediately started. By the middle of February 1963, all infested trees had been cut down.

Infested trees were also found in the backyards of four properties in Ringwood Borough. These trees have now been destroyed.

Blueberry Plant Certification

Certification of blueberry plants and cutting wood for freedom from stunt disease and other viruses is based on two inspections. Cutting beds, nursery plants, and enough mother plants to supply cutting wood are inspected in the spring and again in the fall. Plants showing symptoms of the various virus diseases are tagged by inspectors of this Department and must be removed by the grower.

During the calendar year 1962, 19 growers entered plantings for certification. After the fall inspection, 99,421 mother plants, 1,703,452 nursery plants and 1,890,600 rooted cuttings were certifiable. During both inspections only 35 diseased plants were found; 32 were infected with stunt disease and three with mosaic.

Red Stele Disease of Strawberries

During March and April 1963, strawberry plantings of 28 growers were inspected, representing a total of 147.38 acres.

County	No. Growers	Acreage
Atlantic	11	62.75[1]
Burlington	2	27.25[1]
Camden	1	3.00[1]
Cape May	3	4.00
Cumberland	2	34.13
Gloucester	2	2.25
Hunterdon	1	1.50
Mercer	3	7.00
Monmouth	2	4.00
Sussex	1	1.50
Totals	28	147.38

A total of 109.38 acres was certified free of red stele disease for 25 growers.

Japanese Beetle Quarantine Enforcement

This cooperative Federal-State program has two major phases: certification and summer regulatory activities. Certification is a year-round operation regulating the shipment of plant materials to points outside the area of Japanese beetle infestation. Summer regulatory measures are designed to control the spread of adult beetles by carriage on vehicles and hazardous materials.

The major regulatory activity within the State is the certification of soil and plants throughout the entire year. A total of 2,444,374 plants was certified as a result of treatment or through inspection. In addition, 413 cubic yards of potting soil and 309 acres of surface soil were treated. The estimated value of all materials certified was $1,794,657. In the performance of this work, 1,999 calls were made to 1,386 commercial establishments and private individuals. Growers interested in employing newer and less costly techniques to meet certification requirements were given technical help.

In accordance with procedures introduced in 1958, all points within the regulated area are considered to be subject to summer regulations. However, the regulations are put into operation only when and where local inspectors determine that infestations warrant such action. Under this arrangement, the inspectors are able to devote more time to locating and appraising infestations than they did previously. Particular emphasis was given to major airports, both military and civilian, from which jet aircraft go to points throughout the United States as well as Europe. Where adult beetle hazards are encountered, aircraft are treated. Eighty per cent micronized DDT dust was used in treating cabins of aircraft.

A total of 1,537 planes were treated. This included 897 military planes and 332 non-military aircraft at McGuire Air Force Base, and 308 planes at Newark Airport.

[1]Three growers with 38 acres rejected.

In order to preclude or reduce to a minimum plane treatments in future years, residual soil insecticides were applied to McGuire Air Force Base and adjacent areas of Fort Dix, as well as Newark and Teterboro Airports.

Golden Nematode

The joint State-Federal survey of potato growing areas for golden nematode, Heterodera rostochiensis, has been conducted each year since 1948.

During the year, 793 samples, representative of 3,077 acres of potato lands, were examined. Results of the survey were negative.

GOLDEN NEMATODE SURVEY - NEW JERSEY - 1963

County	Properties	Acres	Soil Samples Collected and Studied
Atlantic	2	95	15
Burlington	24	849	200
Camden	4	61	30
Cape May	2	20	15
Cumberland	11	322	100
Gloucester	1	30	10
Mercer	19	531	114
Middlesex	24	260	126
Monmouth	16	639	108
Salem	9	270	75
Totals	112	3,077	793

Wax Scale

Early in November, euonymus plants infested with a new and different scale were detected in a nursery in Atlantic County. The insect was identified as Florida wax scale, Ceroplastes ceriferus. Immediate clean-up measures were instituted, since this scale is known to cause severe damage in areas of the South, where it has become established. All infested plants were destroyed under supervision. Intensive survey revealed that no further nurseries were infested. Further scouting will be conducted to prevent establishment of this important pest in New Jersey.

Bee Culture

Regulatory and requested apiary inspections were made in 20 counties during the fiscal year. Scouting for new and abandoned apiaries was conducted during the winter months, in an effort to locate and eradicate American foulbrood.

Frame by frame inspections were made in 696 apiaries. A total of 7,249 colonies was inspected, of which 222 were infected with American foulbrood and 260 with European foulbrood. The incidence of American foulbrood was 3 per cent.

Of the apiaries inspected, 522 were maintained by registered beekeepers and 174 by new beekeepers. The registered beekeepers had 6,028 colonies of bees; the new beekeepers operated 1,221 colonies. Although the incidence of American foulbrood for the total number of colonies inspected is 3 per cent, incidence in new colonies was 13.5 per cent. Of the 1,221 new colonies inspected, 90 were infected with American foulbrood.

Fifty-five colonies were burned by the inspectors because of failure to comply with control orders. Nine certificates of transfer and four queen-rearing certificates were issued. A total of 234 nuclei was inspected in queen-rearing apiaries.

Despite hot, dry weather during July and August 1962, colonies produced good surpluses of nectar and pollen. September was wet and cold, restricting the collection of nectar, which resulted in a spotty honey flow throughout the State. Goldenrod yielded little nectar during the fall months. In the northern part of the State, white and purple aster yielded well, which resulted in strong colonies for winter. Warming temperatures during the latter part of November favored adequate cleansing flights and permitted the bees to relocate food stores for winter.

January, February and March were very cold months. Snow laid on the ground most of the winter and bees were unable to make cleansing flights and move to new stores. Winter loss was high. During April and May, colonies built up very rapidly. During May and June many colonies swarmed, helping to make up the winter loss.

The following is a tabulation of work performed during the year:

SUMMARY OF BEE INSPECTIONS

1962 - 1963

County	Apiaries Registered	Apiaries New	Colonies Registered	Colonies New	Nuclei	Crossed Comb	American foulbrood Apiaries Registered	American foulbrood Apiaries New	American foulbrood Colonies Registered	American foulbrood Colonies New	European foulbrood Apiaries Registered	European foulbrood Apiaries New	European foulbrood Colonies Registered	European foulbrood Colonies New	Colonies Burned	Microscopic Determination Afb	Efb	Nosema	Neg.
Atlantic	18	11	150	41	...	...	1	3	3	7	4	1	12	1	...	8	...	...	...
Bergen	14	7	106	18	2	...	4	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Burlington	30	13	497	144	...	3	1	...	3	...	6	2	37	19	1	...	4	...	9
Camden	33	4	242	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cape May	10	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	47	8	836	96	...	5	3	...	16	...	10	...	57	...	...	2	1	...	4
Essex	14	5	74	18	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester	21	3	204	52	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	...	1
Hunterdon	93	15	1,269	48	232	...	11	3	20	6	12	...	86	...	4	1	...	...	...
Mercer	12	7	152	253	...	...	4	6	8	29	...	...	...	...	17	4	...	...	5
Middlesex	1	2	4	25	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	63	25	865	151	...	5	1	4	1	19	10	...	32	...	...	...	5	1	10
Morris	42	21	343	107	...	...	5	4	16	9	1	...	3	...	6	...	...	1	...
Ocean	13	8	100	46	...	1	2	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
Passaic	7	4	37	20	...	...	2	2	4	8	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Salem	22	2	328	8	...	6	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Somerset	16	19	119	112	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex	19	6	237	33	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
Union	10	6	67	20	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	37	8	297	16	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Totals	522	174	6,028	1,221	234	22	48	27	132	90	46	4	237	23	55	20	14	2	38

Certificates of transfer issued: 9

Queen-rearing certificates issued: 4

BUREAU OF SEED CERTIFICATION

Grain Seed Certification

The use of New Jersey certified seed increases steadily and is expected to expand further in the future. As new and improved stocks are developed, rapid changes in demand for the various seeds occur. Long-term planning for certified seed production is not possible under these conditions; the good program is the one which can adapt readily to the changing market. New Jersey certified seed programs are designed to make available to the farmer those stocks that will produce maximum yields of the kind of commodity that enjoys greatest favor in its market place.

Barley

For the second consecutive year, the acreage of barley entered for certification decreased. Only 524.5 acres were entered this year as compared with 656 acres last year. The reduction was costly, since the demand for quality seed exceeds the supply.

A total of 44 acres, or 8 per cent, was rejected during field inspection, because of mixture of other grains and inseparable weed seeds. No rejections were necessary during bin inspection.

Apparently the Early Wong variety will not be as popular as was originally anticipated. This variety matures five days earlier than the regular Wong variety, but wet weather at harvest often nullifies this advantage. Other disadvantages are a slightly lower yield and reluctance of dealers to warehouse two similar varieties.

Despite dry weather during the growing season, yields were normal, with Early Wong averaging 55 bushels of cleaned seed per acre and Wong averaging 57 bushels.

The low rejections, together with good yields, produced 5,000 more bushels of certified seed than the previous year.

The following is a summary of the 1962 barley program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected Field	Acres Rejected Bin	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed
Wong					
Registered	34	...	...	34	2,321
Certified	313.5	29	...	284.5	17,682.5
Carry-over	...	...	...	...	206
Early Wong					
Foundation	.5	...	...	.5	24
Registered	16	...	...	16	1,078
Certified	160.5	15	...	145.5	8,615
Carry-over	...	...	...	...	16
Totals	524.5	44	...	480.5	29,942.5

Field Corn

Weather during the growing and harvest seasons was most unusual. Extreme drought until the last of July caused uneven stands and slow growth. Abundant rain during silking aided the production of normal ears. The cool, dry weather late in the season resulted in very little stalk rot.

One field located in Alpha was rejected because of drought injury. Another field was rejected because of improper detasseling. Two fields had to be rejected during bin inspection because of physical damage to the seed from mechanical picker-shelling equipment. More research is needed before mechanical picker-shelling of seed corn can be recommended in New Jersey.

A total of 373 acres was entered for certification, a reduction of 174 acres from the previous year. A large carry-over of New Jersey No. 9 from the 1961 crop necessitated this reduced acreage.

The following is a summary of the acres entered for certification in 1962:

Hybrid	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected	Acres Passed
New Jersey No. 8	105	5	100
New Jersey No. 9	190	25	165
New Jersey No. 9			
Reverse Cross	4	...	4
High Sugar	4	...	4
New Jersey No. 10	30	...	30
Connecticut No. 554	40	20	20
Totals	373	50	323

A four-acre field of New Jersey No. 9 was produced by reversing the cross, to determine if the seed producer could realize any advantage. The grading percentage of New Jersey No. 9 produced both ways was analyzed and results indicate little difference. The reverse cross does have the advantage of being bird resistant. Because seed growers have shown little interest in this reverse cross method, no more New Jersey No. 9 will be produced in this manner.

A four-acre field of New Jersey No. 9 "high sugar" was produced. This is the sterile ear parent pollinated by a non-restoring pollinator. The resulting commercial hybrid will not produce ears, thus concentrating higher than normal nutrients in the stalks. Since there are no ears, this hybrid is bird resistant. This is a distinct advantage to silage growers in high bird population areas.

The following is a summary of the field corn sealed in 1962:

Hybrid	New Crop Flats	New Crop Rounds	Carry-over Flats	Bushels Sealed
New Jersey No. 8	3,761	289	112	4,162
New Jersey No. 9	7,054	437	5,370	12,861
New Jersey No. 9				
Reverse cross	87	10	...	97
High sugar	112	...	...	112
New Jersey No. 10	1,920	75	102	2,097
New Jersey No. 11	...	...	230	230
Connecticut No. 554	678	46	91	815
Totals	13,612	857	5,905	20,374

The New Jersey Crop Improvement Association purchased a new and larger gas heater with the hope of decreasing the time required to dry seed corn. Because of the design of the drier bins, the anticipated results were not obtained. Bin modifications are planned to utilize fully the advantages of the new drier.

One producer made a mistake when planting his seed which resulted in a plant population of 19,000 plants per acre instead of the usual 12,000. The resulting crop had many small ears with small, short kernels. When this crop was graded, all the seed passed through the screens and length grading equipment into the waste bins. The entire crop was lost because of too heavy a plant population. It is becoming apparent to growers that a plant population of 10 to 12 thousand plants per acre will produce the optimum seed yield.

The demand for New Jersey certified field corn seed increased this year, and all of the carry-over and most of the new crop were distributed.

Sweet Corn

Several years ago it was difficult to obtain seed that repeatedly produced high quality sweet corn in New Jersey. The development of a certification program has helped to improve seed quality. Results have been excellent. Today, an abundant supply of seed with reliable genetic composition, good grading standards, and adequate chemical protective treatment is available. New Jersey has a good breeding program. Each year the better crosses developed by the College of Agriculture of Rutgers University are placed in the seed program so that adequate seed is available for statewide testing. Depending on the maturity and quality ratings, seed production goals will vary from 100 to 1,000 pounds. The following experimental hybrids were produced in 1962:

New Jersey XP 222 (B)	600 pounds
New Jersey XP 318 (V)	100 pounds
New Jersey XP 317 (M)	950 pounds
New Jersey XP 223 (K)	200 pounds
New Jersey XP 220 (G)	200 pounds

The experimental hybrids were distributed in five and ten pound lots through county agricultural agents and local cooperatives.

Two previously released hybrids, New Jersey No. 106 and New Jersey No. 209-A, were again produced in 1962. Two acres of New Jersey No. 106 produced 944 pounds of seed and 1.5 acres of New Jersey No. 209-A produced 1,600 pounds. The New Jersey No. 106 seed was completely sold out and a larger production is planned for 1963. This hybrid is now established among New Jersey farmers for limited acreage in the early maturing group.

Evaluating the quality and production of experimental crosses is time-consuming and difficult. County agricultural agents, Experiment Station and Department personnel were in close touch with 20 growers throughout the summer for their reaction and data on hybrids produced the preceding year. It was determined that New Jersey XP 221 does not have a place in New Jersey agriculture and the hybrid was dropped. It was also found that New Jersey XP 317 has the finest eating quality of corn now being grown. It is a high row, deep kernel, large ear with exceptionally high sugar content. This hybrid matures late but should be an exceptionally good variety for roadside markets.

Oats

The acreage of winter oats continues to increase with good acceptance of the Norline variety. A total of 270 acres was entered for certification, as compared with 175 acres the previous year.

Field rejections were reduced from 38 per cent last year to 10 per cent in 1962. Farmers are beginning to select their fields more carefully, thereby keeping rejections because of inseparable weeds to a minimum.

Winter oats were more seriously affected by the spring drought than the other small grains. Yields which averaged 71 bushels in 1961 were reduced to 44 bushels per acre in 1962. Such yields are not profitable and may cause an even greater reduction in acreage for 1963.

The yield from the head row selected seed was disappointing with only 18 bushels available. It will not be possible to use a complete limited generation program next year, due to an insufficient supply of foundation seed.

The following is a summary of the 1962 seed oat program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed
Norline (Winter)				
Foundation	0.5	...	0.5	18
Registered	24	...	24	897
Certified	245.5	67	178.5	8,213
Beedee (Spring)	15	...	15	714
Totals	285	67	218	9,842

Soybeans

The incidence of Diaporthe disease, which has plagued New Jersey soybean growers during the past several years, declined sharply in 1962. Unusually cool weather during September prevented the organism from multiplying to troublesome proportions.

Many growers hoped to circumvent this severe problem by planting a soybean variety called Bethel which shows some resistance to the disease. The Soils and Crops Department of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, decided not to recommend this variety for use in New Jersey because of its long growing season; therefore, the entire 175 acres planted could not be certified in New Jersey.

The following is a summary of the 1962 soybean program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected Field	Acres Rejected Bin	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed	Inter-agency Certified
Bethel[1]	175	...	175[1]	...	...	600
Clark	178	...	99	79	1,890	300
Hawkeye						
Registered	5	...	...	5	84	...
Certified	342	...	213	129	2,368.5	...
Totals	700	...	487	213	4,342.5	900

Soybeans grown in the Midwest this year showed the same disease symptoms that have been evident in the East for several years. An intensive program has now been undertaken by many states to develop disease resistant varieties. Meanwhile, only disease susceptible varieties are available.

Wheat

Severe drought conditions caused considerable injury to winter wheat. Many farmers anticipated that the crop would be a complete loss. Rains occurring after heading helped the crop survive and near normal yields were produced.

A total of 799.5 acres was entered for certification, which is an increase of 29 per cent. The redcoat variety, which is very susceptible to loose smut disease, accounted for the majority of rejected fields. Total rejections amounted to 43 per cent of the crop, which is too high a percentage for the maintenance of a sound program. A proper hot water treatment program should solve this problem.

Good weather prevailed during the harvest and no sprouting or mold occurred. Most of the seed was small in size, necessitating the use of cleaning screens which were 1/64-inch smaller than in previous years. The resulting package had a good appearance, and yields were near normal, averaging 34 bushels per acre.

Out-of-state demand for New Jersey certified seed is increasing each year. Two large companies, distributing outside New Jersey, have contracted for almost their entire needs. This will necessitate an increase in acreage entered for certification. The New Jersey Crop Improvement Association which processes certified seed, increased its storage capacity by 20,000 bushels. It now has the capability of storing almost 54,000 bushels.

[1]This variety is not acceptable for New Jersey certification but is inter-agency certified for use in Delaware.

The development of out-of-state markets for New Jersey certified seed gives New Jersey farmers an opportunity to increase their income by producing seed instead of field grain. It also reflects the good reputation and confidence placed in New Jersey seed. Other states can supply seed to these same markets at less cost, but the seedsmen are choosing the more expensive New Jersey product because of consistently higher quality.

The following is a summary of the 1962 winter wheat program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected Field	Acres Rejected Bin	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed
Pennoll					
Foundation	4	...	...	4	139.5
Registered	66	...	...	66	2,544
Certified	265.5	66.5	50	149	5,784
Redcoat					
Foundation	3	...	...	3	130.5
Registered	51	...	...	51	1,996
Certified	410	233	...	177	5,086
Totals	799.5	299.5	50	450	15,680

Summary

More certified cereal and grain seeds were produced this year than last. A total of 81,121 bushels met the requirements for certification, an increase of 15,197 bushels. There was practically no carry-over. All bushels were moved to market for use as planting stock.

A summary of the certified seed grain sealing from 1956 to 1962 follows:

Year	Total Sealed (bushels)	Corn (bushels)	Oats (bushels)	Wheat (bushels)	Barley (bushels)	Soybeans (bushels)	Sweet Corn (bushels)
1962	81,121	20,374	9,842	15,680	29,942	5,242	41
1961	65,924	21,412	7,332	10,980	24,764	1,402	34
1960	59,685	15,063	2,980	11,069	28,411	2,067	95
1959	56,373	14,921	257	16,309	19,969	4,330	587
1958	66,251	14,654	1,275	16,583	22,659	10,854	226
1957	67,518	15,005	2,568	16,803	23,171	9,421	550
1956	84,281	28,972	3,456	14,356	19,478	18,019	...

Seed Potato Certification

White Potatoes

In cooperation with the New Jersey State Potato Association, 34 acres of white seed potatoes, consisting of four varieties, were entered for certification. The interest in producing late crop seed potatoes is disappearing because high quality seed is available to New Jersey farmers at a fair price.

With irrigation, satisfactory growth was maintained in the seed fields throughout the season. Insects were controlled with periodic spraying and practically no virus diseases were observed. No bacterial ring rot was noted.

Sweet Potatoes

Since the beginning of the year, much progress has been made in establishing a sweet potato certification program. Rules and regulations for the production of seed have been approved by the agencies involved. Five lines of Jersey Orange were tested during the summer with the anticipation that one line would become foundation seed. However, during harvest of the seed plots, an unfamiliar disease was noted. After a series of laboratory tests, it was concluded the disease could not be identified and that the seed should not be used for foundation stock.

The disease has been named Russet crack disease. It can make an entire field of sweet potatoes unfit for sale.

The five Jersey Orange seed lines that were selected over a four-year period as having good quality and high yielding ability will be maintained and freed of diseases, if possible.

Tomato Seed Certification

The growing season was ideal for the production of tomato seed and quality was very high. The main field inspections were completed by August 8. Subsequent periodic inspections were necessary in the field and in the seed processing plants, until the end of the season.

In preparation for field inspections, arrangements were made with the Plant Pathology and Horticulture Departments of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers State University, to review standards for vegetable certification. A one-day training session was extremely helpful in preparing the inspectors for their work.

A total of 1,242 acres was entered for inspection, 83 acres less than the previous year. The variety No. 146 composed over one-half of the entire acreage. Two Heinz varieties, No. 1350 and No. 1370, are becoming popular but have not been accepted in the program because of genetic impurities. The acreage, or seed poundage by variety, closely parallels the varietal preference of local tomato processing plants.

One hundred twenty-three acres were rejected, representing about 10 per cent of the entered acreage. The principal cause was varietal mixture. Each year more problems are encountered because a greater number of varieties are being planted in the plant producing areas of the South. Very little disease was noted during the field inspections. A total of 82 farmers participated in the seed program.

A total of 30,607 pounds of seed met the certification requirements. The No. 146 variety composed more than one-half the poundage certified.

All this seed was sampled by inspectors and tested for adequate chemical treatment. Several lots gave indication of improper chemical application and re-treatment was required. Seed was bright in appearance and light in color. Germination percentages were higher than normally expected.

New Jersey certified tomato seed receives worldwide distribution.

TOMATO SEED ACREAGE CERTIFIED IN 1962

Seedsman	No. 135	No. 146	Marglobe	Queens	Roma	Rutgers	Valiant	Total
Campbell Soup Company	267	328	...	...	...	...	...	595
Ritter Seed Company	24	119.5	...	...	...	16	...	159.5
Francis C. Stokes Company	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	175
Swedesboro Seed Company	...	54	16	20	14	78	8	190
Totals	291	676.5	16	20	14	94	8	1,119.5

PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION

Seedsman	No. 1350	No. 1370	No. 1409	Total
Ritter Seed Company	...	23	...	23
Swedesboro Seed Company	35	47	18	100
Totals	35	70	18	123

POUNDS OF TOMATO SEED CERTIFIED IN 1962

Seedsman	No. 135	No. 146	Marglobe	Queens	Roma	Rutgers	Valiant	Total
Campbell Soup Company	6,965	7,920	...	...	...	...	...	14,885
Ritter Seed Company	1,502	2,000	...	...	...	1,050	...	4,552
Francis C. Stokes Company	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
Swedesboro Seed Company	...	3,900	995	105	650	2,840	480	8,970
Totals	8,467	16,020	995	105	650	3,890	480	30,607

PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION

Seedsman	No. 1350	No. 1370	No. 1409	Total
Ritter Seed Company	...	700	...	700
Swedesboro Seed Company	2,430	1,385	755	4,570
Totals	2,430	2,085	755	5,270

POUNDS OF NEW JERSEY CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED VALIDATED FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963

	India	Mexico	Union of South Africa	Texas (for export)	Total
1962					
July	7.5	100	...	...	107.5
August	...	100	150	...	250
September	...	200	...	...	200
1963					
January	...	...	50	...	50
February	...	...	100	5	105
April	...	...	30	...	30
Totals	7.5	400	330	5	742.5

POUNDS OF NEW JERSEY VEGETABLE SEED EXPORTED FOR WHICH PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED

	Ceylon	Mauritius	Texas (for export)	Total
1962				
September	...	4	...	4
October	10	...	10	20
November	60	...	...	60
December	...	5	...	5
1963				
February	...	5	...	5
March	10	...	...	10
May	...	2	...	2
Totals	80	16	10	106

Asparagus

An asparagus seed block was established to produce improved seed for New Jersey growers. College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, personnel took responsibility for the technical aspects of plant selection and planning. This Department assumed the regulatory role of maintaining quality and setting the seed block according to plan. The Asparagus Council gave necessary financial support to the program.

Approximately 2,000 plants were staked for specifically desired plant characteristics. During the 1962 growing season, the staked plants were rogued for inferior quality until 720 plants remained. Also, during the growing season, each plant was identified as to sex. One hundred male plants and 600 female were needed to develop a one-acre seed block. These 720 plants were the best of approximately 120,000 plants. Assisting the personnel in selecting the outstanding plants was nature's own method of selection through the years. The asparagus fields used for plant material were 20 to 25 years old and have had the stress of time applied in their survival.

The 1963 spring portion of the seed program was started in late March with the digging of the selected crowns. A total of 720 crowns was dug over a seven-day period. These were divided and transplanted into a one-acre seed field. The field is divided into blocks consisting of one row of males and four rows of females. The male crowns were divided into five portions and planted in a pattern to distribute pollen equally over each block.

With the help of irrigation, a 97 per cent stand developed. Asparagus beetles were kept under control to improve seed quality, and volunteer asparagus plants were destroyed within a 400-foot area to prevent pollination with unselected plants. The small quantity of seed harvested in 1963 should be sufficient to provide 500 pounds of seed in 1964.

This seed, although greatly improved over that presently available, will not qualify genetically to be called certified. However, it can be labeled "State approved". Rules and regulations for the production of State approved asparagus seed have been written and approved by the various agencies involved.

Pepper Seed

This relatively new program was designed to make available pepper seed that had been grown and processed under regulations designed to insure maximum freedom from disease producing organisms. The program is meeting with exceptional success. Seed produced under the regulations appears to be completely free of harmful diseases.

Phytosanitary inspections were started in mid-August and continued on a weekly basis until October 2. A total of 70 acres was entered for inspection. The saving of seed from the inspected fields was discontinued, by mutual agreement of the seedsmen and the Department, on October 2. At this time field conditions developed which made inspection difficult; rather than risk bacterial spot being present and not detected, the program was terminated for the year.

No rejections were necessary during the season for the presence of bacterial spot. This is the first year that no spot could be found in the seed fields. A combination of clean seed and an unfavorable disease growing season is probably responsible for the low incidence of the disease.

A total of 70 acres was inspected and 14 acres rejected for excessive weeds. A total of 2,380 pounds of seed was saved.

The following acreage was inspected and seed approved:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Passed	Pounds Approved
Early Calwonder	27	13	850
California Wonder	11	11	250
Yolo Wonder	29	29	1,100
Keystone Resistant Giant	3	3	180
Totals	70	56	2,380

Supervision was provided for bichloride of mercury seed treatment. In addition to the above acreage entered in the seed program, seed treatment supervision was provided for 2,000 pounds of seed from two additional seedsmen.

Turf Grass Sod

Turf grass sod producers in New Jersey have been interested in establishing a certification program. With the aid of the turf specialists of the College of Agriculture, standards and rules were formulated and adopted by the sod growers. New Jersey is the first State to attempt to produce sod with a certification program where varietal purity, weed content and other quality factors can be assured to the purchaser.

Applications were received from six growers with a total of 150 acres for entry into the program. Site inspections were performed and in many cases, fields were changed because of weed problems or other factors that might affect quality.

The fields will be planted during the summer and fall of 1963, so that sod should be available in 1964 and 1965, depending on the growing season. Sod production continues to be important, with increased acreage being recorded annually in New Jersey.

Bermuda Grass

Midland Bermuda grass is a potentially valuable pasture and hay species for New Jersey. It should not be confused with common Bermuda grass which is a dangerous and undesirable weed. Midland is a perennial warm-season grass that produces no viable seed. It multiplies itself readily by vigorous rhizomes and stolons. Midland Bermuda reaches its peak production during summer months when other grasses are generally restricted in growth by heat and drought.

Plans are being developed with the College of Agriculture for the establishment of a foundation planting. The parental material will be selected during the summer of 1963. By 1964, plantings should be established that will produce certified stock for New Jersey farmers.

Soybean Cyst Nematode Field Survey

Soybean cyst nematodes can be extremely damaging to the production of soybeans, a crop which is becoming increasingly important in New Jersey. Farmers in many areas of the southern United States are now finding it impossible to grow soybeans profitably, because of this pest.

For the sixth consecutive year, a field survey was conducted to determine if the soybean cyst nematode was present in New Jersey cropland. Soil samples were collected from all fields having visual symptoms of nematodes, as well as from fields having a long history of soybean production. A total of 179 soil samples was submitted to the Division laboratory for identification. To date, no soybean cyst nematodes have been found.

During the summer months, 7,428 acres of soybeans were surveyed in 11 counties of the State. This represents approximately 20 per cent of the soybean acreage of the State.

The following chart summarizes the 1962 survey:

County	Estimated No. Acres Surveyed	No. Fields Surveyed	No. Acres Sampled	No. Samples Drawn	1962 New Jersey Crop Census for Soybeans (Acreage)
Burlington	839	101	396	32	8,300
Camden	50	11	35	3	600
Cumberland	30	5	9	2	3,000
Gloucester	56	11	29	5	1,800
Hunterdon	15	3	15	3	700
Mercer	2,705	276	893	47	9,600
Middlesex	1,218	54	603	25	4,400
Monmouth	2,137	141	863	46	11,200
Salem	284	22	122	10	3,400
Somerset	79	5	71	4	1,000
Warren	15	3	10	2	350
Totals	7,428	632	3,046	179	44,350

Total acreage harvested in New Jersey-45,000

Witchweed

Witchweed, Striga asiatica, a serious parasitic plant of corn and other members of the grass family, was first identified in the United States in 1956. To date, the parasite is confined to a limited area in North and South Carolina.

Recognizing the serious effect this parasite would have on New Jersey agriculture, all Division personnel have been fully instructed in the detection of Striga. In addition, county agricultural agents have been supplied with circulars giving descriptions and distinguishable features of the plant.

Virus-free Strawberry Plants

This was the fifth year of the production of these superior strawberry plants. The demand for this planting stock was greater than production. A total of 831,450 plants was certified for sale as follows:

Jerseybelle	500,550
Vesper (No. 157)	229,150
Sparkle	66,750
Midland	35,000

BUREAU OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

Cooperative Economic Plant Pest Survey

Sweet Potato Weevil

In May 1962, the sweet potato weevil, Cylas formicarius elegantulus, was found for the first time in New Jersey in sweet potato roots reportedly imported from North Carolina for propagation purposes. Immediate measures were taken to eradicate the pest, although its establishment this far north is unlikely. In cooperation with the Plant Pest Control Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, sweet potato plants were treated and transplants dipped in insecticide solution on 16 farms that had received suspect planting stock. Later, post-harvest inspections were made to determine if weevils were present. Potatoes and vines which remained on the ground after harvest were examined for feeding, egg laying and exit punctures. Careful search of 181 acres on the 16 involved farms failed to reveal any evidence of infestation by sweet potato weevil.

Fruit Fly Detection Trapping

The fruit fly trapping program initiated last year was expanded. In 1963 sticky board traps were used for the first time, in addition to McPhail and Steiner traps. From July to October 1962, traps were operated at 14 sites in nine counties. Particular emphasis was placed on trapping near the New York and Philadelphia port areas. Suspect specimens were forwarded to the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, for examination prior to final identification by the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1963, the fruit fly detection program was resumed in May with placement of traps at nine sites.

Specimens of a fruit fly genus, Rhagoletotrypeta, previously unknown in North America, were taken on sticky board traps in Camden and Trenton in August 1962. In cooperation with personnel of the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, it is planned to determine the hosts of this fruit fly which occur in New Jersey.

Khapra Beetle

Two hundred and fourteen properties throughout the State were inspected to detect the khapra beetle, Trogoderma granarium. The properties consisted of grain storage establishments, food storage concerns, breweries, and establishments which handle imports such as hides, jute, burlap and seed from infested countries. All inspections proved negative.

It was learned during March that burlap material, which had been exposed to khapra beetle contamination in an infested ship, had been distributed to three establishments within the State. Cooperative efforts with Federal personnel led to the location and fumigation of the burlap material to eliminate any chance of khapra beetle establishment.

Cereal Leaf Beetle

The cereal leaf beetle, Oulema melanopa, was identified for the first time in the United States in areas of Michigan and Indiana in June 1962. It is an extremely important pest of cereal crops in Europe.

A survey to detect the possible presence of this pest in New Jersey was conducted from August to December 1962. A total of 234 field locations was inspected. No cereal leaf beetles were found.

Detection Black Light Trapping

For the second consecutive year, black light traps were used to detect insect introductions threatening to invade the State through ports of entry. During July, August and September 1962, one trap was operated in McGuire Air Force Base and another in Hoboken and Jersey City. No new species were found.

White-Fringed Beetle

The southern and central areas of the State were scouted for white-fringed beetles, Graphognathus spp., during July and August.

The environs of properties such as diners, gas stations and motels were inspected along main highways. A careful search was made within the Vineland control area. Also, 61 properties such as truck terminals, auction markets, feed mills and dumps were inspected in Cumberland, Gloucester, Atlantic and Mercer counties.

In the fall, post-harvest checks were made by Federal and State personnel in sweet potato fields in Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester and Atlantic counties. Potatoes which remained in the field after harvest were examined for evidence of feeding injury.

During plowing operations in the spring, inspectors searched for larvae in the Vineland area of Cumberland County.

For the fifth consecutive year, no white-fringed beetles were found.

Spotted Alfalfa Aphid

Aphids were collected from alfalfa fields throughout the State in the fall of 1962 to determine if the spotted alfalfa aphid, Therioaphis maculata, was present. Results of the survey were negative. This extremely damaging alfalfa pest advanced as close as central Virginia in 1956, and surveys are conducted annually to detect its presence.

Sweet Potato Yellow Dwarf

The major varieties of sweet potatoes grown in New Jersey are susceptible to the virus disease yellow dwarf. However, only one variety, Georgia Red, has been found infected in this State. Efforts have been made to eradicate the disease from Georgia Red stock and to protect other varieties from infection.

In 1961, Georgia Red sweet potatoes infected with yellow dwarf were found on 18 farms in Gloucester and Salem counties. This stock was ordered to be moved only for table use.

During August 1962, 400 acres of sweet potatoes were inspected on 34 farms. Of these, 221 acres were of several important varieties on farms where the disease was found in 1961. This effort was made to determine if any infected

Georgia Red stock remained on the farms, and to ascertain whether the disease had spread to any other varieties as a result of the close approximation with infected Georgia Reds the year before. No disease was found in varieties other than Georgia Red.

A one-half acre planting of Georgia Red was found to be infected with yellow dwarf. This planting was located on a farm in Gloucester County where the disease was present in 1961. Although field symptoms were definite, laboratory diagnosis of the disease was also requested from the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University. Subsequent field checks were made of the disposition of the potatoes produced. A portion was sold as directed, for table use only. The remainder was stored in an unheated shed on the farm where they were produced. These potatoes froze during the winter and were destroyed.

On 15 additional farms, 173 acres of sweet potatoes grown from stock imported from the southern states in the spring of 1962 were examined and the plantings were found to be disease free.

On two farms, a check was made of six acres of Georgia grown from yellow dwarf free stock produced in New Jersey in 1961. The purpose was to see if a disease free status had been maintained, and if this stock could be recommended as a virus free source of planting material in the future. No disease was found and the stock was recommended.

Since the Gloucester County field represented the only yellow dwarf infected stock known in the State, it is possible that the disease has now been eradicated from New Jersey. The disease has also been reported no longer present in major producing areas in the southern United States. Nevertheless, the need for continued vigilance for some time to come is recognized.

Imported Vegetable Plant Inspection

Inspection of vegetable plants imported into the State for proper certification, and for freedom from injurious insects and diseases is an important responsibility of the Department. From May 1 to May 17, 1963, a total of 141 lots of plants was examined, at canners' and dealers' distribution points and on farms. Four types of plants were inspected in the following quantities:

Plant Type	No. of Lots Inspected	No. of Containers in Shipments	No. of Containers Inspected
Tomato	107	22,536	473
Pepper	27	5,841	96
Eggplant	3	121	6
Cabbage	4	59	5
Totals	141	28,557	580

All of the plants inspected this year were from Georgia. They were properly certified, and generally of good quality and size. The average bundle count was below standard in only 10 instances. All shipments were free of insect and disease problems.

Asparagus Beetles

An abundance survey of overwintering common asparagus beetle, Crioceris asparagi, and spotted asparagus beetle, Crioceris duodecimpunctata, was made during December and January in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem counties. Beetle populations in the 57 asparagus fields inspected were much above those of last year, indicating a correspondingly greater threat to the 1963 crop.

Beetles which were collected during this survey were submitted to the Bureau of Plant Laboratory for studies of parasites. Additional beetles and eggs were collected in the field in May and likewise submitted for parasite determinations.

Alfalfa Weevil and Pea Aphid

From May 1 to May 27, 1963, weekly checks were made of the populations of pea aphid, Macrosiphum pisi, and alfalfa weevil, Hypera postica, in 12 alfalfa fields. The surveys provided a basis for the timing of control measures in seven major alfalfa producing counties.

Although weevil populations were generally moderate, some injury was noted, probably as a result of adverse weather conditions which retarded plant growth. Pea aphid populations were generally not sufficiently high to require control measures, but some individual fields did require treatment for this pest.

Insect Population Black Light Trapping

In cooperation with the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, a program of light trapping was continued to provide information on the initial emergence or flight, and subsequent abundance of major crop pests. In 1962, three traps, one each in Burlington, Gloucester and Cumberland counties, supplied data on the corn earworm, Heliothis zea; European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis; armyworm, Pseudaletia unipuncta; tobacco hornworm, Protoparce sexta; tomato hornworm, Protoparce quinquemaculata; and yellow striped armyworm, Prodenia ornithogalli. In 1963, two traps were placed in operation in June, one in Burlington County and one in Cumberland County. Early indications this year are for populations roughly similar to those in June of the past two years.

Information from this survey was forwarded to the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, and used in advising growers of the need for and timing of insect control measures.

Barley Yellow Dwarf of Oats

On June 24 and 25, 1963, a survey was made of the incidence of the barley yellow dwarf virus disease in 22 oat fields in Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer counties. Approximately 15 per cent of the plants were found to be infected with the disease, compared with 32 per cent in 1962 and 22 per cent in 1961.

European Corn Borer

The annual fall and spring surveys were made to determine the potential 1963 European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis, population. The fall 1962 survey consisted of inspections in 93 fields in 12 counties throughout the State. The results showed the average statewide population to be lower than in any year since 1957. The yearly averages in number of borers per 100 plants are as follows:

1957 - 88.8	1960 - 176.3
1958 - 169.0	1961 - 158.4
1959 - 271.0	1962 - 110.8

Populations in the central and northern counties in 1962 were generally much below those of 1961. In the southern counties, populations were near the same level in both years.

In April 1963, the overwinter mortality of borer larvae in eight counties was checked. It was found to be 84.2 per cent. This is the highest mortality figure recorded since 1954.

Factors causing death of overwintering larvae were as follows: bird feeding, 52.8 per cent; insect parasitization, 29.8 per cent; mechanical injury, 15.1 per cent; and fungi, 2.3 per cent.

The potential borer population in the spring of 1963 was considered to be low on the basis of the fall and spring surveys.

During the spring survey, corn borer larvae were collected and submitted to the Division Laboratory for parasite studies.

European Corn Borer Parasites

This is a cooperative project of long standing with the United States Department of Agriculture. This year, 900 European corn borer larvae were collected throughout the State and forwarded for parasite determinations.

The results of the determinations from the fall 1962 collections are given in the table on the following page. The overall degree of parasitism fell back to 1959 and 1960 levels. Much less parasitism was evident in material collected from central and southern New Jersey in 1962 than in 1961. In northern New Jersey, levels were roughly the same as in 1961. Macrocentrus gifuensis continued to be responsible for practically all parasitism in the State. Lydella grisescens was entirely absent for the second successive year.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER PARASITE RECOVERIES IN NEW JERSEY
LARVAE COLLECTED IN 1962

County	Total Larvae Observed	Larvae Parasitized by: Horogenes punctorius No.	Horogenes punctorius Per Cent	Macrocentrus gifuensis No.	Macrocentrus gifuensis Per Cent	Pyraustomyia penitalis No.	Pyraustomyia penitalis Per Cent	Total No.	Total Per Cent
Sussex-A	31	...	...	10	32.3	...	...	...	...
Warren-B	45	...	...	12	26.7	...	...	...	...
Sussex-C	37	2	5.4	2	5.4	...	...	4	10.8
Warren-E	27	...	...	4	14.8	...	...	...	...
Somerset-F	27	...	...	2	7.4	...	...	...	...
Hunterdon-H	32	1	3.1	6	18.8	...	...	7	21.9
Somerset-I	41	...	...	9	22.0	...	...	...	...
Monmouth-J	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercer-K	46	...	...	5	10.9	...	...	...	...
Ocean-L	45	...	...	6	13.3	...	...	...	...
Camden-M	42	...	...	3	7.1	...	...	...	...
Burlington-N	42	...	...	1	2.4	...	...	...	...
Salem-P	50	...	...	4	8.0	1	2.0	5	10.0
Gloucester-Q	47	...	...	1	2.1	...	...	...	...
Atlantic-R	31	...	...	2	6.5	...	...	...	...
Cumberland-S	47	...	...	3	6.4	...	...	...	...
Atlantic-T	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape May-U	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Totals	714	3	0.4	70	9.8	1	0.1	74	10.3

Meadow Spittlebug

The meadow spittlebug, Philaenus spumarius, can be very injurious to alfalfa and certain other forage crops. Surveys were made in the fall and spring to ascertain the overwintering abundance and subsequent 1963 threat of the pest. Fall inspection of 71 fields in 10 counties revealed low egg counts. However, when 40 fields in seven counties were examined in the spring, nymphal populations were found to be generally higher than those of 1962.

Spittlebug eggs collected in the fall survey were submitted to the Division Laboratory for parasite investigations.

Potato Aphid

The potential threat from the potato aphid, Macrosiphum euphorbiae, was checked by a count of the number of overwintering eggs on the related host, swamp rose. During the late winter, egg counts were made on these plants at 24 locations in truck crop areas in the central and southern areas of the State. The results showed that eggs of this aphid, which attacks several important truck crops, were more numerous than in the previous three years, and thus posed the threat of a heavy spring 1963 infestation.

All eggs collected in the course of this survey were submitted to the Division Laboratory for parasite studies.

Carrot Weevil

On May 23, four fields of overwintered parsley and four fields of parsley seeded in the spring were examined for carrot weevil, Listronotus oregonensis, egg punctures. In the overwintered crop, the average number of egg punctures was approximately twice as large as during the previous two years. No egg punctures were found in the spring seeded crop.

European Apple Sawfly

Possible spread of the European apple sawfly, Hoplocampa testudinea, from known infested areas in the northeastern part of the State was checked during June. Scouting of 174 locations in Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties indicated only slight extensions of the infestation. These occurred in Warren County near Rockport and in Middlesex County south of Old Bridge.

Plum Curculio

To aid in determining proper timing of control measures for the important fruit pest, plum curculio, Conotrachelus nenuphar, populations were checked weekly starting in early April. Counts were made of adult curculios in two abandoned, untreated peach orchards in Gloucester County, and in one in Burlington County.

Collections were made by holding portable cloth frames under individual limbs, which were jarred with a rubber mallet. Counts were based on the number of curculios collected in a five or ten minute period.

Populations were found to be low until May 5, when a strong upsurge was detected. In Gloucester County the population peaked during the period May 13 to May 16, when as many as 62 adults were taken in 10 minutes. The peak of activity appeared to be about one week later in Burlington County. Populations then tapered off sharply.

Count data were forwarded to the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, for use in advising growers regarding controls.

Now that technique improvements have provided a more reliable counting procedure, greater future use of the results of this survey is anticipated.

Peach Tree Borers

Peach tree borers have been a perennial problem to peach growers in the State for many years. Control measures are unsatisfactory for the control of both the regular peach tree borer, Sanninoidea exitiosa, which attacks the tree near the soil line and may cause death of the entire tree, and the lesser peach tree borer, Synanthedon pictipes, which is capable of causing severe injury to the tree through its feeding in the trunk and branches.

During March and April, 26 commercial peach orchards were inspected in Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties. Five trees were examined in each of 257 blocks.

It was found that lesser peach tree borer infestation averaged eight sites per tree. (Each infestation site may contain several borers). The degree of infestation found was considered to be sufficiently high to justify increased control efforts.

There appeared to be a direct relationship between the age of the trees and the degree of infestation by this pest. Also, lesser borer infestations were lowest where recommended insecticides and application schedules were used.

Regular peach tree borer infestations averaged slightly higher than one per tree for all blocks.

Cabbage Maggot and Onion Maggot

Prior to this year information on the first appearance and abundance of the cabbage maggot, Hylemya brassicae, and onion maggot, Hylemya antiqua, had been lacking. Such data are helpful in gauging the need for and properly timing control measures against these important vegetable pests.

Cooperatively with the extension specialist in entomology, College of Agriculture, a survey for these pests was initiated. Sticky board traps, previously proven effective in catching many species of flies, were placed in operation in the important onion and cabbage producing areas in Cedarville in Cumberland County and in Great Meadows in Warren County. Traps of various colors were placed, some in the fields and some in shaded areas near the fields. Commencing early in April, the traps were serviced weekly, and maggot-type flies were removed and preserved for future identification.

Sticky board traps located in the fields caught more maggot-type flies than the boards placed in the shade. Also, the white boards caught more flies than the yellow or blue boards. The red, green and black boards appeared to be the least attractive.

Identification of the collected flies and further interpretation of data from this survey will be reported at a later date. It is anticipated that further development of this survey will produce a practical method for obtaining the desired information.

Oriental Fruit Moth

This is another major insect pest population survey initiated in a preliminary way this year. Also cooperative with the extension specialist in entomology at the College of Agriculture, the objective of the survey was to determine the first emergence and subsequent abundance of the peach pest, Grapholitha molesta, to improve the timing of control measures.

The program was started in May, with the placement in two peach orchards of glass jars adapted for trapping the moths. One orchard was in Gloucester County, the other in Burlington County. The first catches were made on May 13, and a gradual increase in flights was indicated through June. Continuation of the survey into September is planned. The prospects are good that this survey can provide the valuable information it is designed to yield.

Codling Moth

Efficient control of the codling moth, Carpocapsa pomonella, requires the application of effective insecticides at the proper time. The survey for this pest was conducted in conjunction with, and along the same lines as that described above for oriental fruit moth.

Also commencing in May, liquid bait, glass traps were operated in abandoned apple orchards in Gloucester and Middlesex counties. Difficulties were experienced in identifying the moths as a result of deterioration of the specimens which were collected weekly. The survey is expected to continue through October, during which time improvements designed to overcome these difficulties will be studied.

Shade and Forest Tree Pest Surveys

Dutch Elm Disease (Calendar Year 1962)

The Department's Dutch elm disease control program includes: (1) Supervision of disposition of elm wood encountered by State highway contracts, (2) provision, upon request, of scouting and related diagnostic services, and (3) issuance of control recommendations. Responsibility for spray operations, tree removal, cut elm wood disposal, etc., is left to local grovenments and private owners. Scouting has shown that the disease has been greatly curtailed in localities adequately supporting the application of recommended controls. In other areas elm destruction continues unabated. Scouting results were as follows:

DUTCH ELM DISEASE SCOUTING, 1962

County and Property	No. of Elms Examined	No. of Elms Diseased	Incidence Compared with 1961
Burlington County			
Bordentown City	75	2	...
Camden County			
County Institutions at Lakeland	125	17	similar
Essex County			
County Parks	6,000	88	similar
Hudson County			
County Parks	2,500	10	similar
Bayonne	600	3	similar
Jersey City	2,000	3	same
Hunterdon County			
Clinton State Reformatory	30	1	...
Mercer County			
Lawrence Township	2,000	8	...
Middlesex County			
Highland Park	150	6	...
Perth Amboy	100	10	higher
Union County			
County Parks	3,000	34	slightly lower
Baltusrol Country Club	250	1	similar
Warren County			
Phillipsburg	500	2	lower
Totals	17,330	185	similar

In addition, 25 elm trees on small properties were inspected upon request, and nine were found to be affected by the disease.

Essex, Hudson, and Union County Parks, and the Baltusrol Country Club continued to obtain high levels of control by following the program recommended by the Department. Phillipsburg also had good results this year.

Inspections for encountered elm wood were provided for the following State highway contract locations in 1962: (1) Canoe Brook Road in Livingston and Millburn townships, (2) Route N. J. 208 near Oakland, (3) Route Interstate 287 near Somerville, and (4) Route Interstate 287 near Pluckemin.

Approximately 400 copies of "1963 Recommendations for Dutch Elm Disease Control in New Jersey" were distributed to county agents, shade tree commissions, certified tree experts and others concerned with the control of Dutch elm disease.

London Plane Canker Stain (Calendar Year 1962)

Scouting work on this disease, caused by the fungus Ceratocystis fimbriata f. platani, continued with emphasis in northern areas of the State. Adequate local appropriations for tree care in this section give hope of satisfactory control. Prompt removal of diseased trees is essential because any cutting or bruising, such as by jackknife or lawn mower, can easily transmit the fast killing causal fungus from diseased to healthy trees.

The details of the 1962 scouting are given in the following table:

CANKER STAIN DISEASE SCOUTING, 1962

County and Property	Total Number of Trees Inspected in 1962	Number of Diseased Trees Old Finds	Located in 1962
Camden			
Hi Nella	50	0	5
Essex			
Newark	13,000	0	0
Hudson			
Kearny	1,151	0	0
Mercer			
Ewing	1,959	0	1
Hamilton Township	1,250	0	0
Lawrence Township	800	0	0
Plainsboro	182	0	0
Princeton	849	0	0
Trenton	250	0	2
Union			
Elizabeth	3,219	0	0
Hillside	487	0	0
Westfield	1,359	0	0
Warren			
Phillipsburg	543	0	1
Pohatcong Township	500	0	0
Washington Township	80	0	0
Alpha Borough (two small parks)	40	0	0
Totals	25,719	0	9

Canker stain disease incidence was about the same this year as last. However, the disease has declined in the northern half of the State during the past five or six years.

As requests for scouting services and evidence of intention to remove trees promptly are received from other municipalities, diagnostic and consulting services will be extended with the objective of eliminating the disease from additional areas of the State.

Oak Wilt

Although oak wilt is not known to occur in New Jersey, surveys to detect a possible first invasion have been conducted annually in this State since 1952, the year following that in which the deadly oak disease was first discovered in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Oak wilt disease, which is caused by the fungus Ceratocystis fagacearum, is now active about 80 miles to the west of New Jersey, in Pennsylvania and Maryland, although it has not been found in either New York or Delaware.

In 1962 scouting was conducted during July, using ground survey methods. No oak wilt was found.

European Pine Sawfly

Surveys for the insect, Neodiprion sertifer, were continued in 1962.

Sawfly egg count surveys, both this year and last, required a "no control measures warrented" recommendation, regardless of the availability of a highly effective and specific virus control agent maintained by the Department.

This spring (1963), 32 red and Scotch pine plantations in northern New Jersey were scouted. Of these, one showed no sawfly egg deposition, 25 showed trace infestations, and six were classified as lightly infested.

Other Shade and Forest Tree Pests

Oak mortality, beech blight aphid, and squirrel damage to Scotch pine warrant mention in a year that was characterized by generally low severity levels of shade and forest tree pests, and by severe drought.

The oak mortality appeared to be somewhat localized in northwestern Sussex County and northeastern Passaic County, with red and black oak affected primarily. Examination of dead and dying trees, both in 1962 and 1963, led to the conclusion that recent drought combined with poor growing sites and two or three severe defoliations over the past 10 years was responsible.

A severe infestation of the beech blight aphid, Prociphilus imbricator, was found on beech in a small planting in the extreme northern part of Somerset County.

Damage to Scotch pine, which was characterized by a brooming, and sometimes a subsequent or concurrent dieback, was found in two limited areas in northern Sussex County during September. Squirrels had clipped off terminals and buds. Some damage by the European pine shoot moth, Rhyacionia buoliana, and Nantucket pine tip moth, Rhyacionia frustrana, was also evident.

A total of 15 request inspections was made of various shade tree problems in the State other than those previously discussed.

Plant Pathological Diagnostic Services

The probable fungus cause of a canker disease of white ash found in a small grove in northwestern Sussex County was tentatively identified as Fusicoccum sp. Poor growing site appears to predispose ash to infection, which attacks young growth most readily.

The results of six other diagnostic determinations were as follows:

Month	Host	Disease Name	Cause	County of Occurrence
August	Peach	Scab	Cladosporium carpophilum fungus	Atlantic
August	Oak	Leaf blister	Taphrina caerulescens fungus	Atlantic
August	Rose	Black spot	Diplocarpon rosae fungus	Atlantic
September	Norway maple	Verticillium wilt	Verticillium albo-atrum fungus	Somerset
September	Austrian pine	Diplodia twig dieback	Diplodia pinea fungus	Mercer
January	Weeping willow	Black canker	Physalospora miyabeana fungus	Burlington

BUREAU OF PLANT LABORATORY

Bee Disease Examination

During the year, apiary inspectors and beekeepers submitted 74 suspected bee disease samples for microscopical examination. Of the total number of specimens examined, 38 were negative for disease, 20 positive for American foulbrood, 14 positive for European foulbrood and two positive for Nosema. Examination results were submitted to the supervisor of bee culture for appropriate action.

Certified Seed Testing

Thirty lots of officially certified tomato seed and 15 lots of pepper seed were tested to determine adequacy of chemical treatment. Three lots of pepper seed were disqualified because of inadequate treatment.

Strawberry Plant Examination for Nematodes

Strawberry plants grown under the virus free certification program were studied for plant parasitic nematodes.

In accordance with certification requirements, plantings are to be treated with a nematocide. The plantings were found to be adequately treated and no nematode problems were encountered.

Soybean Cyst Nematode Survey

For the sixth year a systematic survey of soybean fields has failed to disclose evidence of the presence of the soybean cyst nematode, Heterodera glycines. Of the 179 soil samples processed by this laboratory, 77 contained nematode cysts. All cysts were forwarded to the Plant Pest Control Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Hicksville, Long Island, for study. The nematode cysts were identified as either Heterodera weissi (the smartweed cyst nematode) or Heterodera trifolii (the clover cyst nematode). Neither of these forms is of agricultural significance in this State.

Request Sampling for Plant Parasitic Nematodes

During the year, 26 nurserymen requested sampling of their plantings for plant parasitic nematodes. Nematode problems were recognized in 23 nurseries and disease problems in three. Control measures were recommended.

Nursery Nematode Survey

Soil and root samples were collected to determine the species of plant parasitic nematodes associated with nursery stock. In addition, some sampling was made of native or wild plant materials as part of a continued effort to determine the species of nematodes indigenous to New Jersey.

A total of 786 samples was collected, processed and examined. Eighty-three were collected from native or uncultivated plants. The entire sampling represents 323 species of plants, comprising 82 genera. A total of 51 species of plant parasitic nematodes was identified from both cultivated and uncultivated plants. The following is a list of species recovered.

Nematode	Number of Times Recovered Cultivated Areas	Uncultivated Areas	Total
Criconema fimbriatum	0	6	6
Criconema octangulare	0	3	3
Criconema inaequale	0	1	1
Criconemoides curvatum	75	0	75
Criconemoides lobatum	0	1	1
Criconemoides macrodorum	1	55	56
Criconemoides mutabile	1	0	1
Criconemoides xenoplax	31	36	67
Criconemoides spp.[1]	21	0	21
Gracilacus aciculus	5	1	6
Gracilacus audriellus	7	27	34
Gracilacus elegans	0	2	2
Helicotylenchus digonicus	1	0	1
Helicotylenchus dihystera	9	0	9
Helicotylenchus erythrinae group	27	4	31
Helicotylenchus platyurus	24	15	39
Helicotylenchus n. sp.[2]	0	2	2
Helicotylenchus spp.[1]	10	0	10
Hemicycliophora gigas	0	5	5
Hemicycliophora n. sp. 1[2]	0	21	21
Hemicycliophora n. sp. 2[2]	0	12	12
Hemicycliophora n. sp. 3[2]	1	0	1
Hemicycliophora spp.[1]	3	1	4
Hemicriconemoides chitwoodi	1	0	1
Hoplolaimus galeatus	147	22	169
Hoplotylus femina	0	8	8
Longidorus elongatus	0	13	13
Meloidogyne hapla	115	2	117
Meloidogyne incognita acrita	1	0	1
Meloidogyne incognita incognita	2	0	2
Meloidogyne javanica	1	0	1
Paratylenchus curvitatus	8	0	8
Paratylenchus elachistus	1	0	1
Paratylenchus nanus	0	3	3
Paratylenchus projectus	202	0	202
Paratylenchus tenuicaudatus	2	0	2
Paratylenchus spp.[1]	28	1	29

Nematode	Number of Times Recovered: Cultivated Areas	Uncultivated Areas	Total
Pratylenchus crenatus	154	5	159
Pratylenchus neglectus	4	0	4
Pratylenchus penetrans	122	8	130
Pratylenchus scribneri	6	0	6
Pratylenchus vulnus	7	0	7
Pratylenchus spp.[1]	49	0	49
Rotylenchus buxophilus	1	0	1
Rotylenchus uniformis	96	1	97
Trichodorus aequalis	4	17	21
Trichodorus christiei	40	7	47
Trichodorus pachydermis	1	0	1
Trichodorus porosus	30	0	30
Trichodorus spp.[1]	15	0	15
Tylenchorhynchus brevideus	1	0	1
Tylenchorhynchus capitatus	1	0	1
Tylenchorhynchus claytoni	115	5	120
Tylenchorhynchus dubius	6	1	7
Tylenchorhynchus maximus	0	1	1
Tylenchorhynchus spp.[1]	7	0	7
Xiphinema americanum	154	16	170
Xiphinema chambersi	1	5	6

Sawflies in Native Pine

For the past four years the populations of the sawflies, Neodiprion pini-rigidae, Neodiprion pratti paradoxicus and Neodiprion lecontei, have been low. A complex of insect parasites is apparently responsible for control. Surveys have shown that Dahlbominus fuscipennis is the most abundant parasite of all three sawflies. This tiny wasp has been reared and released by this Laboratory in past years.

Biological Control of European Pine Sawfly

For the past three years, Neodiprion sertifer virus has been made available to all red pine plantation owners. However, because of a light sawfly population, only two growers expressed interest in the use of the material this year.

In an effort to maintain this virus bank for future needs and to disseminate the virus in the sawfly population, six small red pine plantings located in Hunterdon, Mercer and Somerset counties were virus treated. The resulting new disease material has been concentrated and stored to meet any needs that might develop next year.

[1]Not suitable for species determination.
[2]New species.

Forest-Tent Caterpillar, Malacosoma disstria

During the spring, 344 cocoons were collected from heavily infested areas in Palatine, Gouldtown and Parvin State Park. The work was performed in an effort to recover and determine insect parasites and disease organisms that might be associated with the forest-tent caterpillar population. Dissection revealed that 85 per cent of the cocoons were parasitized by a sarcophagid fly and 2 per cent by an ichneumonid wasp. Both insects have been sent to the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland, for positive identification.

European Pine Shoot Moth, Rhyacionia buoliana

In an effort to recover a polyhedral virus identified from pine shoot moth larvae in the spring of 1962, 764 larvae and pupae were collected from six red pine plantings in the State. Twenty-six per cent of the larvae were found to be parasitized and 14 per cent diseased.

With the virus material collected thus far, and additional virus production from laboratory reared moth larvae, a field trial will be attempted in the spring.

European Corn Borer, Ostrinia nubilalis

Overwintering corn borer larvae were collected to determine the insect parasites and entomogenous biological control agents associated with the insect. Two parasites were recovered, Macrocentrus gifuensis, a braconid, and Horogenes punctorius, an ichneumonid. Both of these imported parasites were released in New Jersey in 1944. Additional collections of corn borer larvae are to be made this fall.

Asparagus Beetle, Criocerus asparagi

During the past winter the economic insect survey personnel reported heavy mortality of the overwintering asparagus beetle population. Approximately 500 beetles were collectedfor laboratory examination to determine possible biological control agents. No control agents were recovered. The severe winter was apparently the controlling factor.

Imported Cabbage Worm, Pieris rapae

Larvae were collected during late summer for the purpose of recovering parasites and disease organisms. Two insect parasites were recovered, Apanteles glomeratus, a braconid, and an unknown dipterous tachinid. A. glomeratus was one of the first known insect parasites introduced into the United States having been imported in 1884. The tachinid has been sent to the Agricultural Research Service for identification.

Alfalfa Weevil Parasite Program

Since the establishment of alfalfa weevil in New Jersey 10 years ago, alfalfa yields have been seriously reduced because of this pest. For the past two years, this Laboratory, in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Moorestown, has undertaken the

rearing and releasing of alfalfa weevil parasites. Two larval parasitic wasps, Bathyplectes curculionis and Tetrastichus incertus, are now being reared and distributed. Experience thus far indicates that the parasites will substantially reduce the alfalfa weevil population.

Releases during the calendar year were as follows:

County	Bathyplectes	Tetrastichus
Camden	14,384	...
Gloucester	9,127	1,550
Hunterdon	6,424	989
Mercer	...	300
Middlesex	9,527	...
Monmouth	...	1,253
Morris	...	420
Salem	17,619	...
Somerset	...	614
Warren	8,317	1,157
Totals	65,398	6,283

It is expected that parasites will be released throughout all of the alfalfa growing areas in 1963.

O F F I C E O F M I L K I N D U S T R Y

Floyd R. Hoffman, Director

ADMINISTRATION

Chapter 169 of the Public Laws of 1933 established the Milk Control Board to regulate and control the production, distribution and sale of milk in New Jersey. From time to time, orders and regulations have been issued to prevent unfair, unjust and destructive practices that would tend to demoralize or threaten the stability of the dairy industry. Chapter 447, P. L. 1948, abolished the Milk Control Board and created the Office of Milk Industry in the Department of Agriculture. The office is under the immediate supervision of the director who is appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate.

An amendment in 1952 changed the dating provisions for the issuance and effectiveness of price orders based upon public hearing evidence. In 1956 the law was again amended to increase the fees paid by licensees of the Office of Milk Industry. Despite the many and rapid changes in the dairy industry, the milk control law remained unchanged from 1956 until December 1962.

During the fiscal year 1962-63, the milk industry in New Jersey, as in many other parts of the nation, seemed to be in a state of transition resulting from changes in methods of handling and marketing milk. Many and varied problems developed and numerous changes were made in State and Federal milk control measures.

The matter of most concern to those in New Jersey was the question of retail price fixing. The practice of fixing minimum retail prices to be charged for milk and cream began in 1933. After a continuous program of price fixing for 15 years, the policy was first abolished in January 1949.

Prices were restored in May 1953, but only for a two-year period at the end of which they were removed. However, on July 1, 1956, minimum price orders were again put into effect. In the spring of 1961, several milk concerns appealed Order 60-4 which fixed retail milk prices on a formula basis in the 13 northern counties of New Jersey known as Area 1. This appeal case remained in the process of litigation for many months, and in June 1962 the Supreme Court of New Jersey remanded the matter for the second time to the Office of Milk Industry ordering a cost study, particularly on gallon and half-gallon sales of milk. During the entir period of litigation, the previous price order for this area, 60-1, was reinstated by order of the Court.

In July 1962, before the Office of Milk Industry could proceed to make the necessary cost study in accordance with the Supreme Court order, three "jug" dealers with dairy store outlets began a cash rebate system in the form of redeemable coupons. They offered "treasure caps" and certificates to be held by the purchaser of milk until resale prices were removed or until the fixed minimum prices were reduced, at which time they could be redeemed. The amount of rebat was 15 cents per gallon and 7 and 8 cents per half-gallon. The licensees involved were Lampert Dairy Farms, Inc., and Farm Stores, Inc., both of Linden; Belleville Dairy, Inc., and Farm Fair Stores, Inc., both of Belleville; and Garden State Farms Inc., and State Farms Stores, Inc., both of Midland Park.

The director notified the parties involved that they were in violation of the minimum price order and of Regulation H-5 which prohibits giving or lending anything of value in connection with the sale of milk. Orders to show cause why their licenses should not be suspended or revoked by the Office of Milk Industry were served on the licensees on July 25. In the meantime, milk industry representatives obtained a temporary injunction issued by the Chancery Division of the Superior Court, but only for a five-day period. A few days later, the rebate system was again banned by an injunction based on objections presented to the Court by the Office of Milk Industry. On September 7, the director appeared at a deposition hearing in Paterson where he was questioned regarding his allegations and reasons for the injunction suit. On September 10, the milk dealers involved filed an appeal from the injunction restraint to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court. Before the Superior Court acted on the appeal, a motion was filed with the Supreme Court of New Jersey by two of the dealers, Lampert and Garden State, asking that the orders fixing minimum resale prices in North Jersey be withdrawn. On October 17, the Supreme Court dismissed the motion because of its June 1962 decision retaining jurisdiction over 60-4 and reinstating 60-1.

During this entire period, the milk companies involved in the rebate offers carried on a continuous newspaper campaign for the elimination of resale price-fixing. As a result, hundreds of letters were written to the Governor and the Office of Milk Industry by consumers who objected to price-fixing and by small businesses who, fearful of unfair competition, upheld the practice.

Because of the importance of the dairy industry to consumers as well as to agricultural interests, Governor Richard J. Hughes appointed a five-member Milk Price Study Committee in July 1962 to make a thorough study of the milk pricing controversy. Therefore, the cost study ordered by the Supreme Court was delayed until the completion of the investigation made by this group. The Office of Milk Industry provided many statistics taken from its records to the committee members at their request. The Milk Price Study Committee submitted a report to the Governor in October 1962, recommending that all fixed milk and cream prices above the producer level be suspended.

Changes in Orders, Regulations and Law

Order 62-2

Upon the Governor's advice, the director issued Order 62-2 on October 19, 1962, which immediately rescinded Orders 60-1, 60-2 and 62-1. Order 60-1 had established the minimum resale milk prices in northern New Jersey, 60-2 fixed minimum resale milk prices in the southern section of the State, and 62-1, effective only since May 1962, fixed cream prices throughout the entire State.

Regulations H-11 and H-12

Following the removal of fixed prices, the director issued two regulations, effective October 24, 1962, to avert destructive price wars and to avoid unfair competition. Regulation H-11 ordered that no licensee of the Office of Milk Industry could offer for sale or sell milk or milk products below cost.

Regulation H-12 required all licensees to post the prices at which milk and milk products would be sold beginning November 1, 1962. Forms for this purpose were sent with copies of the regulation to all processors, dealers, producer-dealers, subdealers and manufacturers. Stores were required to post prices for milk and milk products in each store on or before the last day of each month for the succeeding month. Any licensee who wished to change the posted prices was required to give written notice to the director seven or more days in advance of the proposed change. This office maintained the right at any time to require the licensee to establish that the posted price for any item was not below his cost.

These regulations remained in effect throughout the balance of the fiscal year.

Compliance with Regulation H-12 was excellent. Less than 100 licensees, out of approximately 2,000, failed to file the required price lists. It was necessary to change the regular work procedures of the staff in order to handle the price-posting reports and to summarize the information received.

Amendments to Milk Control Law

Following the suspension of fixed minimum prices on October 20, 1962, it became apparent that measures had to be taken to stabilize the milk industry. Although consumers were benefited in areas where prices dropped, some milk dealers felt that they might not be able to meet resale price competition while purchasing New Jersey produced milk. About 115 dairy farmers were given notices that their milk would no longer be received. Under existing regulations, these notices would become effective 60 days after they were given to dairy farmers and filed with the Office of Milk Industry. Others in the dairy industry who operated on a small scale were fearful of losing their businesses if prices dropped to a point where they could not compete.

During the month of November, individuals and groups dependent upon the dairy business sought assistance. Many lengthy meetings were held in an effort to find a way to stabilize the milk market. Proposals were studied for new legislation to assure orderly marketing and at the same time offer consumers milk at a fair price. As a result, two amendments to the law were enacted early in December.

Chapter 181, Public Laws 1962

The first proposal enacted into law was Chapter 181, Public Laws 1962. This amendment to the milk control law doubled the license fees to be paid by all licensees of the Office of Milk Industry. Licenses issued for 1962-63 and in effect until June 30, 1963, would now expire on December 31, 1962, unless the additional fee was submitted to validate the license for the balance of the fiscal year. This increased revenue was to provide funds to employ professional and technical assistance to make a milk industry cost study and establish and enforce a uniform system of accounting and reporting in the milk industry in New Jersey.

On December 13, 1962, notices explaining the new law were mailed to approximately 18,000 licensees of the Office of Milk Industry. Application forms to be completed and returned with the necessary fee were attached to the notices. Upon payment of the additional fee, a receipt was mailed to the licensee. The

receipt was to be attached to the 1962-63 license showing that the license had been validated until June 30, 1963.

The preparation and mailing of the notices to licensees and the handling of the fees and issuance of validation receipts involved a tremendous volume of extra work, necessitating the transfer of employees from their regular duties. In January, six temporary clerk positions were created. However, only two of those employed remained until the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of December, less than a month after the law was enacted, $67,885.50 was received in payment of validation fees. An additional $94,520.00 was received in January.

Chapter 182, P. L. 1962

Chapter 182, known as the "Emergency Milk Control Act of 1962," was also passed the first week of December. This legislation was adopted to prevent unfair competitive trade practices that could be harmful to both the milk industry and the public. It authorized the director to suspend the issuance of new licenses unless proved necessary to the health and welfare of the general public; to withhold or suspend notices of intent to change source of supply or to add additional supplies unless good cause could be shown; and to withhold or suspend notices to add or discontinue producers unless good cause could be shown. It also gave the director the authority, under certain conditions, to establish and adjust without the necessity of hearing, but upon public notice, the prices below which licensees may not purchase or sell milk and milk products.

The act provided that the authority granted the director would not exceed a period of 180 days, but the law does not become inoperative until December 31, 1963. The act was written to give the industry and the Office of Milk Industry the time necessary to work out accurate cost figures without depriving consumers of the benefits received by way of price reduction as a result of competition during the period when prices were removed.

Regulation H-13

Regulation H-13, issued on December 5, 1962, was the first under the Emergency Milk Control Law. It maintained the status quo of certain industry transactions for a period not to exceed 180 days. The regulation stated that licenses would not be issued until the applicant submitted a written statement, substantiated by affidavits, explaining that the license would be necessary to the health and welfare of the general public, after which the director would hold a hearing in the matter.

H-13 also nullified any notices of discontinuance of producers or changes in source of supply that were pending on December 5. It provided that new notices from licensees to change or add suppliers and notices to discontinue or add producers could be submitted, together with a notarized written statement that good cause existed. After receipt of this information, the director was required to hold a public hearing before permitting or denying the request.

Regulation H-13, Amended

During the first eight weeks that H-13 was in effect, approximately 150 applications for licenses were received, mostly from stores. Of this number, 64 had filed the necessary affidavits, and hearings were required before issuing or denying the licenses. Three dealers filed notice of intent to discontinue six producers. In addition, about 50 notices were received indicating that stores, wholesale accounts and several subdealers intended to change sources of supply. Each of these necessitated a hearing under the provisions of H-13. It became extremely difficult to schedule and hold these hearings. The time involved was much greater than anticipated. In most cases it was essential that Office of Milk Industry officials, a deputy attorney general, the licensees involved and their legal representatives be present at the hearings, and that a legal stenographer be engaged, involving considerable expense. Therefore, on February 8, 1963, the director issued an amendment to Regulation H-13. The amendment did not change the requirements to be fulfilled by the licensees. However, to reduce the number of hearings, the regulation was amended permitting approval for granting licenses if it was determined from the affidavit submitted that the license was necessary to the health and welfare of the general public. Notice of intent to add or discontinue producers or change source of supply could be approved without hearing if the licensee showed that good cause existed. However, prior to denying or disapproving any request, an opportunity for a hearing would be offered to the applicant or licensee.

Regulation H-14

Regulation H-14, effective December 10, 1962, established a set of prices below which licensees could not purchase or sell whole milk. These prices were based on the range of prices posted with the Office of Milk Industry and reflected the results of free competition during the period that prices were suspended. Unlike previous price orders, H-14 established prices only for whole milk sold in quarts, half-gallons and gallons, and applied to the entire State. The prices shown below were to remain effective for a period of not more than 180 days from the date of the regulation.

	Gallons	Half-gallons		Quarts
Home-delivered	$.99	$.52		$.27
Into stores	.79	.41		.23
Out of stores	.87	.44		.25
Sold to subdealers	.76	.3850	(0 to 400)	.20
			(401 to 1,200)	.19875
			(1,201 to 2,000)	.19750
			(2,001 or more)	.1900

This regulation also stated that Regulations H-11 and H-12, forbidding sales below cost, would remain fully in effect. Licensees are not prohibited from selling milk above the established minimum prices.

Appeals - Regulations H-13 and H-14

At the time the Emergency Milk Control Law was passed and Regulations H-13 and H-14 were promulgated, Cumberland Farms of New Jersey, Inc., had applied for a milk dealer's license and Burlington Food Stores, Inc., had applied for 13 store licenses. Based on the new requirements, the licenses were denied. The applicants, represented by former Attorney General Grover C. Richman, appealed the director's decision and the two regulations and requested a stay of operation of the regulations. After a series of legal developments before the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, the appellants sought temporary injunction in the State Supreme Court against the licensing requirements in H-13.

Another appeal was filed by State Farms Stores, Inc., from the director's decision denying licenses for two stores in Waldwick and North Haledon and from Regulation H-13.

On March 11, 1963, the Supreme Court of New Jersey ordered the Office of Milk Industry to issue the licenses involved, conditioned on the sale of New Jersey produced milk only and full compliance with other Office of Milk Industry regulations. It also stated that the licenses would be effective during the pendency of the main legal proceedings before the Appellate Division of the Superior Court.

As a result of this decision, conditional licenses were issued to Cumberland Farms of New Jersey, Inc., Burlington Food Stores, Inc., and State Farm Stores, Inc., based on the Court's stipulation regarding New Jersey produced milk. All other applicants for the various types of licenses were notified that licenses would be issued upon receipt of a signed statement affirming the sale of New Jersey produced milk.

In May, the State Supreme Court determined that appellants were not being hurt under the temporary arrangement permitting the issuance of licenses and therefore postponed the oral argument on the appeals until the expiration of the 180-day period and the outcome of the study of milk industry costs.

Therefore, at the close of the fiscal year, the cases pertaining to the emergency law and H-13 and H-14 were still before the courts, pending further action.

Regulation H-15

As a result of Regulations H-13 and H-14, a degree of stability in the price structure and marketing of milk was achieved. However, since these regulations would have expired in June, the director issued Regulation H-15 on June 3 extending H-13 and H-14 for another period not to exceed 180 days. During this second six-month period, additional cost studies will be made by the firm of management consultants engaged by Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi. A committee of advisory economists will make recommendations to the Secretary, taking into consideration their own fact-finding studies and reports of the cost studies. It is also expected that before the expiration of this extended period, the United States Department of Agriculture will make its recommendations for a milk marketing order for South Jersey producers, based on the hearing held in March.

Shortly after the issuance of H-15, two appeals were filed. The first filed by Garden State Farms, Inc., objected to the 180-day extension. The second appeal was filed by Cumberland Farms of New Jersey, Inc., with the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, to obtain relief during this extended period from the condition upon which its license was issued, that is, that only New Jersey produced milk could be purchased and sold. The Court denied this request and the condition will remain in effect for the duration of the emergency law.

Budget

The budget for the Office of Milk Industry is separate from that of the Department of Agriculture. The original appropriation for the fiscal year was $225,156. However, at the time the budget was prepared and approved, the Emergency Milk Control Law and the law increasing license fees were not anticipated. Therefore, under the provisions of Chapter 181, P.L. 1962, which doubled the license fees, the additional revenue was appropriated to the Office of Milk Industry to employ professional and technical assistance to develop a uniform system of accounting and reporting in the milk industry.

The total revenue transmitted to the General Treasury of the State of New Jersey during the year 1962-63 by the Office of Milk Industry was $510,831.45. This was derived as follows:

License fees:	
For 1961-62 licenses, received after July 1, 1962	$ 518.00
For 1962-63 licenses, received July 1, 1962 to December 5, 1962 (before c. 181, P.L. 1962)	17,900.00
For validation of 1962-63 licenses and new licenses for 1962-63 after December 5, 1962	185,489.25
For 1963-64 licenses, received prior to June 30, 1963	297,129.00
Total license fees collected	$501,036.25
Penalties paid for violations of orders and regulations	9,625.00
Fees for calibration of glassware	170.20
Total all revenue	$510,831.45

The total expenditures for the year were $361,134.65. Approximately $150,000 of this total was used to carry out the intent and purpose of the emergency legislation passed in December.

Personnel

The Office of Milk Industry has 39 full-time permanent positions. Several of these positions were not filled during all or most of the year, and at the close of the year there were five vacancies -- agricultural economist, supervising investigator, auditor, investigator and senior clerk. The agricultural economist position has not been filled since November 1961, and the position of supervising investigator since August 1961. A senior auditor continued as acting supervising investigator during the 1962-63 period. One auditor position remained vacant from July 1962 until the end of the fiscal year. The supervisor of licenses resigned in February 1963 and was replaced by the promotion of an investigator to this position. The investigator position was not filled.

During the year, changes in permanent positions included seven resignations, five appointments, two promotions and one salary adjustment without title change. A special investigator from the Department of Law and Public Safety was temporarily transferred to the Office of Milk Industry in February to assist with the enforcement program. Six temporary positions (clerk) were created and filled in January to assist with the processing of validation certificates as required in Chapter 181, P.L. 1962. However, only two of these remained until the close of the fiscal year. One was transferred to another position in February and three resigned during the six-month period.

Meetings and Conferences

There was a notable increase in the number of meetings, conferences and various types of hearings and other legal proceedings attended by representatives of the Office of Milk Industry during the past year. The director and the deputy director attended a total of 91 meetings throughout the State. Many of these were held in Trenton and were in connection with the removal of prices last fall and the industry problems which developed thereafter. Included were conferences arranged by the Secretary of Agriculture with the Governor, the Attorney General, firms of cost accountants, economic consultants and groups of industry people. Structural reorganization of the Office of Milk Industry, development of factual cost figures, and future policy and procedure for milk control in New Jersey were discussed at these meetings.

When requested, members of the Office of Milk Industry also conferred with two committees appointed by the Governor. The first, known as the New Jersey Producers Committee on Order No. 2, was organized to study problems of dairy farmers and to assist those threatened with loss of market for failure to convert to bulk tank handling of milk. The second group was the Milk Price Study Committee appointed to investigate and report to the Governor on the retail milk price situation.

The monthly and annual meetings of the Garden State Milk Council, New Jersey Dairymen's Council, the United Milk Producers Cooperative Association of New Jersey, county milk producers' associations and dealer and subdealer trade associations were attended by the director or deputy director.

Twenty-four out-of-State conferences were attended during the year. In connection with the proposed reorganization program, the deputy director, a representative of the State Treasury Department and a deputy attorney general visited the California Bureau of Milk Stabilization to study their accounting and reporting procedures. A report on their findings was made to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The National Task Force Committee, organized in May, 1961, to study the problem of payment for milk sold to the United States Defense Department on which state-fixed prices cannot be enforced, met four times during the year. A three-day meeting was held in Dallas, Texas, in October and three additional meetings in Washington, D.C. Legislation was drafted and revised to be introduced in the United States Congress for the control and regulation of milk purchased under the Procurement Act. The deputy director attended these meetings, representing New Jersey, one of the 22 states favoring these controls.

The annual meeting of the International Association of Milk Control Agencies, held in Raleigh, North Carolina, was attended by the deputy director, a member of the Executive Committee. The director represented the Department of Agriculture at the annual Northeastern Dairy Conference in Syracuse, New York. Several meetings were held in other areas of New York State with members of the United States Department of Agriculture, New York State and New Jersey representatives to discuss problems and action to be taken relative to the Federal-State milk marketing order.

Twenty-five office conferences were conducted by the director or deputy director with licensees, producers and legal representatives regarding producer payments, interpretation of the regulations, orders and emergency legislation, and other industry problems.

Thirty-five days were spent in attendance at Federal hearing sessions in either New York City or Philadelphia. These are explained in detail in the following section of this report.

New York-New Jersey Federal Milk Marketing Order

Federal milk marketing orders are issued under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. These orders establish minimum prices which handlers are required to pay for milk purchased from producers. They stabilize the market, making the buying and selling of fluid milk an orderly process on which dairy farmers, milk dealers and consumers can depend. Order No. 27, which regulated the New York milk marketing area beginning in 1938, was amended August 1, 1957, to include northern New Jersey. The order, now known as Order No. 2, incorporates 35 counties in New York State and 13 counties in New Jersey. Of the 83 Federal milk marketing orders in effect in the United States, Order No. 2 ranks first based on population of the area, which was 18,490,830 according to the 1960 census.

Office of Milk Industry Order No. 57-3 was issued simultaneously with the amended Federal order in 1957 and concurs in every respect with it. The director participates in all hearings and resulting actions taken concerning the New York-New Jersey order, making corresponding changes in the State order.

Three public hearings were held jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and New York State and New Jersey officials during the year to consider proposed changes to be made in the Federal and State orders. A brief explanation of each of these hearings follows:

Compensatory Payments

Following a series of meetings held with dairy farmers and government officials pertaining to the effects of the United States Supreme Court decision invalidating the compensatory payments provisions of Order No. 2, a hearing was held beginning September 5 in New York City. The provisions in question were invalidated in June 1962 in the final decision in the case of Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers, Inc., and Suncrest Farms, Inc., vs. United States Department of Agriculture, which began in September 1957. Prior to the Court's decision, non-members of the market order pool who sold fluid milk in the marketing area were required to pay into the producer settlement fund the difference between the Class I (fluid) price and the Class III (manufacturing) price for that milk sold in the area. The purpose of this was to compensate local producers for the loss of Class I sales to non-pool or "outside" milk. It was estimated that dairy farmers in New Jersey were faced with a potential loss of more than $9,500,000 per year and all producers in the entire market a total of $116,000,000 per year if some action were not taken to replace the compensatory payments provisions.

To stabilize the situation and to avert the possible loss, the United States Secretary of Agriculture ordered emergency suspension of several provisions of the order relative to pooling and pricing of milk. Announcements have been issued periodically during the entire year continuing this temporary action, pending the outcome of the hearing.

The hearing continued from September 5 until September 20, and 38 proposals were submitted to amend the order. At the conclusion of the hearing, interested parties were given until October 29, 1962, to file written briefs with respect to the proposals. On June 10, 1963, the United States Department of Agriculture issued a recommended decision providing a more comprehensive pooling plan which would include in the market pool most milk regularly distributed in the marketing area. It would also amend the provisions allowing certain options to fluid milk distributing plants which sell only small amounts in the area. Other changes were recommended on pool bulk tank units, packaged fluid milk from unregulated markets and transportation adjustments. Exceptions to the recommended decision are to be filed before July 20, 1963. Following this, a final decision will be rendered and farmers in the area given the opportunity to vote on it before the order is amended.

Thus, at the close of the fiscal year, the disputed matter of compensatory payments, which began in 1957, remains unsettled insofar as adopting a replacement for these provisions in the Federal-State orders.

Direct Delivery Differentials and Tank Service Charge

A joint Federal-State hearing was scheduled to be held in Woodbridge on September 18, 1962, but was postponed until April 1, 1963. Proposals were submitted relative to direct delivery differentials and whether provisions should be made for a bulk tank truck service charge.

Direct delivery differentials are paid by handlers to producers delivering milk in cans to plants close to the market. They range from five cents per hundredweight for the 71-80 mile zone to 25 cents for those producers in the 1-10 mile zone. Because of the tremendous increase in the conversion from can method to bulk tank handling of milk, the order was amended on December 1, 1961, terminating payments of this differential on bulk tank milk.

In lieu of the loss of this differential, dairymen who installed bulk holding tanks received free hauling of their milk. The December 1, 1961, change in the order provided that bulk tank milk became the responsibility of the handler after the milk left the farm.

Producer associations favored continuance of the present differentials and farm-point pricing. However, handlers proposed that the differential be eliminated entirely or modified, and that they be allowed to negotiate with producers for a service charge for hauling bulk tank milk from the farm to the plant.

Testimony and argument on the briefs submitted lasted seven days and the hearing concluded on April 19. The recommended decision had not been released at the close of the fiscal year.

Class I and Class III Pricing

An announcement was issued in February 1963, terminating all proceedings of a hearing held in January 1959 on proposals to amend the Class I or fluid milk pricing in the order. A recommended decision had been issued in April 1959, but it was decided that the record had become obsolete before final action was taken on the alignment of Class I pricing in the 10 Northeast Federal milk orders.

A new hearing was held in New York City beginning May 6, 1963, and concluding May 23, at which proposals were studied and testimony taken on the Class I (fluid) and Class III (manufacturing) milk pricing provisions in the 10 Federal orders in effect in the Northeast. Of particular concern was whether or not the levels of Class I prices in the various markets, their relationship to each other and to the Midwest manufacturing milk prices should remain unchanged or should be modified in the light of present economic marketing condition

Some of the large dairy cooperatives in this area petitioned the Secretary of Agriculture to exclude Class I pricing from the call of the hearing and to confine the hearing to manufacturing prices only, as they felt an emergency existed in marketing the ever-increasing supply of surplus milk. However, the call of the hearing was not changed and proposals were submitted by Minnesota and Wisconsin representatives as well as by those in the Northeast markets.

After the close of the hearing, interested parties were given until June 17 to file briefs on the testimony taken. This date was changed to June 28, allowing more time in view of the importance of the pricing provisions.

After being petitioned by the dairy cooperatives, the United States Department of Agriculture did suspend the July and August seasonal adjustments in prices of milk for manufacturing uses sold under terms of the 10 Northeast Federal milk orders. In effect, the action reduced prices eight cents per hundredweight

below levels previously provided in the orders, bringing the price more in line with the level of the United States average manufacturing milk price.

Another suspension order issued in June 1963 pertained to nearby location differentials, and resulted in a possible gain of 12 to 20 cents per hundredweight to New Jersey producers for milk delivered during the months of June, July, August and September 1963.

Proposed Federal Regulation for Southern New Jersey

The United States Department of Agriculture announced in October 1961 that a hearing would be held to consider proposals to regulate that part of New Jersey not under Order No. 2. This would include the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer and Salem, and that part of Ocean County not already under Federal regulation. However, the hearing was not held until March 5 of this year, at which time new proposals were submitted. Agricultural officials were among those who requested that the hearing be held as soon as possible in an effort to stabilize the market for South Jersey dairymen. Considered at the hearing were proposals to include South Jersey, all of Delaware, and Cecil County, Maryland, in the Philadelphia milk marketing area. At the present time, of the total number of producers in South Jersey, 234 are paid under Office of Milk Industry regulations, 177 under Philadelphia Order No. 4 and 67 under Wilmington, Delaware, Order No. 10.

One of the main subjects of the hearing was the type of pool that should be incorporated in the order. In a market-wide pool all producers receive the same uniform price for the milk they deliver, regardless of the handler to whom the milk is sold. The minimum average price is based on the total utilization of milk sold by all handlers and the total receipts of milk from all producers in the market. Order No. 2, the New York-New Jersey order, provides for a market-wide pool. In a handler pool the minimum average price is figured on the basis of each handler's use and receipts of milk. Under this method, farmers selling to different handlers may receive different minimum average prices.

The hearing concluded April 2 after 21 sessions in Philadelphia. The United States Secretary of Agriculture has been urged by New Jersey officials and dairy groups to reach a decision as soon as possible.

Recommended Amendment to Order Nos. 4 and 10

The United States Department of Agriculture issued a recommended decision on amending the Federal milk orders for the Philadelphia, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., marketing areas. The decision, based on evidence presented at a public hearing held in Philadelphia, September 13 and 14, 1962, was issued in June 1963. Need for the hearing developed out of the Supreme Court decision which invalidated the compensatory payment provision of the New York-New Jersey order. The recommended decision would coordinate the pooling and pricing features of the two orders with the New York-New Jersey order, necessary because of the intermarket shipments of milk. In other words, the recommended decision, if adopted, would indicate which Federal order would regulate a plant doing Class I (fluid) milk business in two Federal order areas.

BUREAU OF ENFORCEMENT

Investigators made a total of 6,484 calls during the year, visiting licensees, consumers, and members of school boards, banks and other agencies. The majority of calls were made to investigate complaints and possible violations and to provide information regarding the orders and regulations of the Milk Control Law. In many cases routine examination of industry activities provided evidence of alleged violations. During the months of November and December 1962, four investigators worked in the office on price-posting records. In view of this, the number of field investigations completed showed a decrease of more than 1,100 compared with the previous year.

Hearings

In the past, only two types of hearings were conducted by the Office of Milk Industry. Informal hearings were held where violations were indicated. If the licensee was found guilty, a fine was usually imposed. If the licensee was not satisfied with the informal proceedings, a formal hearing could be requested. Parties involved are usually legally represented and a record is made of formal hearings. In some cases, the initial hearing is formal, based on an order to show cause why the license should not be denied, revoked or suspended. In addition to these formal and informal hearings, Regulation H-13 required that hearings be held on applications for licenses and on all requests for changes in source of milk supplies. The amendment to H-13 reduced the number of hearings required to be held, as explained in a previous section of this report.

During the fiscal year, four formal hearings on violations were conducted by the director. Saul Basin, trading as Fresh Food Market, Merchantville, a store, was charged with offering for sale and selling milk below cost. Following the hearing, which was held in November 1962, the director issued an order revoking the license effective December 1, 1962. This was appealed to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court. The case was settled when the licensee agreed to comply with the orders and regulations and the license was reinstated as of February 14, 1963.

A second formal hearing involving Frank J. Latora, Jr., of Nutley, a subdealer, was based upon failure to pay the penalty assessed at a previous informal hearing. The charge at the informal hearing had been failure to file the H-1A monthly affidavit forms. At the request of the licensee, the matter was reverted to an informal hearing and a penalty of $30 was assessed and paid.

George Salvato, a subdealer in Bloomfield, was ordered to appear at a formal hearing which was reverted to an informal hearing and a penalty of $50 assessed. Mr. Salvato had violated the regulations pertaining to procedure to be followed before taking on an account being served by another dealer.

A fourth formal hearing was scheduled when Stokes Dairy Farms, Inc., Franklin Lakes, a dealer, allegedly offered to sell milk to a subdealer below the fixed prices. The order to show cause was vacated and the charges dismissed.

There were further developments in other hearing matters carried over from the previous fiscal year. The most important of these was the motion for appeal filed last summer by National Dairy Products Corporation from the director's decision ordering revocation of the license unless sales were made at the proper price and a penalty of $25,000 paid. The Court upheld the director's findings that sales made by National Dairy from their Camden plant to Penn Fruit Company, a Philadelphia grocery firm, should be priced at the dealer-to-store prices rather than dealer-to-subdealer prices which had been charged. The dealer maintained that these sales were not subject to New Jersey price-fixing orders inasmuch as interstate commerce was involved. The Supreme Court's opinion ordered the fine cut to $1,000 and the firm's license retained if the fine was paid in 30 days and the company would agree to sell at the correct prices. National Dairy has applied for a stay of this order and filed a request to reopen the hearing for further argument.

The Superior Court in May rendered a decision reversing a determination made by the director in October 1962 that Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative of Philadelphia would be required to obtain a dealer's license if they purchased milk from producer members to be resold to New Jersey milk dealers. The Court declared that under the State agricultural cooperative act, a license would not be required.

The case of Joseph Del Nobile, a subdealer, which was pending at the end of the last fiscal year, was closed when charges were dismissed in November 1962.

Based on alleged violations, 68 informal hearings were scheduled during the year. Of these, 48 were held resulting in penalties amounting to $2,960. Twenty-four were for failure to file the monthly H-1A forms pertaining to wholesale accounts acquired or lost, and price information. Other charges included failure to file monthly statistical reports; selling milk to unlicensed stores; selling to wholesale accounts without proper clearance; selling below the fixed minimum prices; free service; dealer-to-subdealer sales without proper compliance with the regulations; selling milk without a license; failure to submit bill of sale for transfer of business; and failure to appear at formal hearing when ordered. Fourteen hearings were cancelled and six are pending.

In addition to the $2,960 assessed during 1962-63, there was a balance of unpaid penalties at the beginning of the year of $9,965 assessed during the previous year. During the year, penalties collected amounted to $9,625, leaving a balance as of June 30, 1963, of $3,300. Of the balance due, $285 is deemed uncollectible and a request has been made for permission to write this amount off the accounts receivable records.

Additional hearings held did not involve violations, but were necessary under the provisions of Regulation H-13. To briefly summarize these, 43 were held on applications for licenses. Of this total, 13 were approved, seven were denied and 23 were pending on March 11 when the State Supreme Court ordered that licenses be issued on the condition that only New Jersey produced milk would be handled by the new licensees. Therefore, all licenses previously applied for and denied or pending were issued.

Four hearings were held in accordance with the requirements of H-13 on the discontinuance notices given by dealers to producers. Three dealers were given approval to lay off two producers each, and one dealer was denied the request to lay off two producers. Markets were obtained for the producers who were discontinued.

Four hearings were held on requests to change source of supply of milk. Of these, two were allowed to make the change to a new supplier, one was denied, and one is pending.

Milk Test Inspection

Milk test inspectors visited 560 creameries to check composite samples of milk shipped by New Jersey producers to these creameries to determine if proper butterfat tests had been accredited to producers. In addition, 333 farms were visited. At 93 of these farms, fresh milk samples were taken and tested for butterfat content. The balance of 240 farms were visited to check bulk holding tanks for proper agitation. The following shows the continued growing trend in the conversion from can handling of raw milk to bulk holding tanks on New Jersey farms:

June 1957	634	June 1961	1,096
June 1958	775	June 1962	1,290
June 1959	888	June 1963	1,553
June 1960	1,023		

During the fiscal year, 4,080 pieces of glassware used for butterfat testing purposes were calibrated for industry use. Payment of $170.20 was received, leaving a balance of 1,144 pieces not paid for as of June 30, 1963. Seventy-two pieces of glassware were calibrated and shipped at no charge to the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University.

Milk test inspectors processed and issued the butterfat testers' licenses, permits to purchase on butterfat basis, and weighers and samplers' certificates shown in the licensing section of this report.

Forms Processed

Store licensees who wish to change or add suppliers of milk products must file a 60-day notice in advance of the contemplated change. In the case of other wholesale purchasers not required to be licensed by the Office of Milk Industry (restaurants, bakeries, etc.), the dealer or subdealer acquiring the business must file a 60-day notice before serving the account if it is being served by another milk supplier. During the 60-day interim, information is obtained on unpaid balances for milk purchased and any possible illegal offers made to obtain the business. Forms on hand as of July 1, 1962, and received to December 5, 1962, totaled 515. Of these, 289 were given approval to make the requested change, but 112 were denied or the requests withdrawn. The balance of 114 which were pending on December 5 became null and void as directed by Regulation H-13.

From December 6, 1962, through June 30, 1963, under the provisions of Regulation H-13 and amended H-13, 253 notices were filed. Twenty were approved, 15 based upon waivers from the milk dealers losing the accounts;

64 were disapproved, mostly because "good cause" was not shown; and 169 were pending on June 30, 1963.

BUREAU OF AUDITING

The functions of this Bureau were somewhat changed during the past year due to the increase in requests for statistical data, temporary transfer of personnel to assist other bureaus, and vacancies and changes in positions. However, as in the past, monthly reports filed by dealers, processors and producer-dealers were audited and monthly summaries prepared. Forms for the reports are provided by the Office of Milk Industry and require a complete and accurate record of production, purchases, sales, imports and exports of milk, cream and other dairy products, and purchase and sales prices of all items. A total of 2,923 reports was audited during the 1962-63 period. Discrepancies in reporting and incomplete reports are corrected through correspondence and field audits. Statistical data were prepared from the monthly reports and were supplied regularly to several branches of the United States Department of Agriculture for use in their publications and to dairy industry organizations. In addition, many requests for statistics were received during the past year from other states, colleges and organizations where studies were being made of the milk industry. Statistical surveys covering a 10-year period of purchases, sales, producer prices, resale prices and other details were made for dealer and producer groups to be used in their preparation of briefs for presentation at hearings held by the Governor's Milk Price Study Committee. This committee also requested certain information which was compiled for them from the Office of Milk Industry records.

One of the main purposes of the monthly reports is to determine if producers have been paid the proper prices for milk sold to handlers. The reports indicated that producers had been underpaid a total of $705.05 during the year. This does not include producers paid under the regulations of any Federal order. The balance owed as of July 1, 1962, was $417.84, making a total of $1,122.89 due producers. Of this amount, $325.07 was paid, leaving a balance of $797.82 still owing at the end of the fiscal year. Dealers have been notified to make the additional payments.

License fees paid by dealers are based on the average quantity of milk, cream and milk products sold as shown on reports filed. These fees are computed by the auditing staff and compared with schedules submitted on applications to assure proper payment for licenses. Other information provided on the applications for licenses in all categories except stores was checked and compared with existing records on sources of supply, proper classification and changes in status.

Fewer audits were made in the 1962-63 period than in previous years. Twenty-three field audits were made during the year to check producer payments, price discrepancies, proper licensing classification and correct ownership of subdealer businesses, and to determine if sales were made below cost.

Because inquiries were received on sales of milk to schools in New Jersey, a survey was made to provide this information. Although dealers report these sales monthly, it was necessary to prepare a questionnaire to obtain the information from subdealers as they are not required to file

monthly reports. The questionnaire was sent to 1,617 subdealers and 1,365 responded. Of these, only 307 indicated that they sold milk to schools.

Of the total milk purchased by subdealers in January which was 30,938,471 quarts, only 3.92 per cent, or 1,213,028 quarts were sold to schools. Subdealer sales to schools according to package size were as follows: 4,648,235 half-pints; 14,372 pints; 13,665 quarts, bottled; 22,170 quarts, bulk; 3,974 half-gallons. Milk dealers sold 2,482,521 quarts of milk to schools, making a total of 3,695,549 quarts of milk sold to New Jersey schools in January 1963. This represents about 5 per cent of the total quantity of milk sold in New Jersey.

Records are maintained on all subdealers, showing the names of the dealers from whom they purchase their milk supplies. Before any change may be made by a subdealer in source of supply, a 60-day notice must be filed in advance. During the 60-day period, dealers may make any necessary adjustments in their supplies and the Office of Milk Industry investigates the reason for the requested action. In addition to the forms pertaining to the intended change, a statement under oath must be submitted showing good cause for the transfer, in accordance with Regulation H-13. At the end of the 60-day period, an opportunity is offered for a hearing or conference between the parties concerned. If the dealer losing the account does not contest the change and there is no outstanding indebtedness involved, the change is approved.

During the year, 52 applications of this type were received, a decrease of 17 from the previous year. Of these, 27 were granted approval to change, 13 were cancelled and 12 became null and void on December 5, 1962.

The annual statistics shown in the tables appended to this report, the cream and manufacturing price announcements, and the producer prices issued monthly are prepared by this Bureau.

BUREAU OF LICENSING

The Milk Control Law requires that any milk dealer, processor, subdealer or store buying milk for resale in New Jersey must be licensed. Licenses become effective July 1 and all licenses, regardless of the date of issuance, expire on June 30. All renewal licenses are imprinted by the IBM Section of the Department of Agriculture.

Chapter 181, P.L. 1962, doubled the license fees, as explained previously in this report. The new schedule of license fees is as follows: stores or vending machines, $10 each; subdealer, $30 for each route operated; processor, $650; and manufacturer, $150. Dealer fees are based on monthly average quantity of milk sold, ranging from $20 for sales not exceeding 2,500 pounds to $2,080 for sales exceeding 5,000,000 pounds.

The preparation and mailing of the applications in December, the handling of the additional fees and issuance of the validation certificates doubled the work usually performed in connection with licensing during a fiscal year. This work was mostly completed between December 1962 and April 1963.

Applications for renewal of licenses were printed and mailed before May 10. Renewal licenses for 1963-64 were not issued until the 1962-63 licenses were validated. Therefore, any licensee who did not pay the additional fee, as required, could not obtain the 1963-64 license.

The following table shows the total number of licenses issued for the year July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963, as compared with the previous year.

Type of License	1962-63	1961-62	Change
Dealers, processors, producer-dealers, subdealers and manufacturers	2,005	2,154	- 149
Stores	14,181	14,679	- 498
Vending Machines	1,341	1,229	+ 112
Butterfat testers	387	384	+ 3
Permits to purchase milk on butterfat basis	110	116	- 6
Weighers and samplers certificates	409	422	- 13

These figures do not represent the actual number of licenses in effect as there are many cancellations during the year which are not eliminated from the above figures. The total number of licenses issued showed a decrease in most categories.

The total fees collected for licenses issued for the 1962-63 fiscal year as of December 5, 1962, prior to the increase, amounted to $185,838.70. Fees paid from December 6, 1962, to June 30, 1963, for validation certificates and new licenses totaled $185,489.25, making the total paid for 1962-63 licenses $371,327.95. Total license fees paid for the previous year, 1961-62, amounted to $196,377.25.

The requirements for obtaining a new license under the Emergency Milk Control Act of 1962 were explained in the section, "Changes in Orders, Regulations, and Law."

MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME

Despite a drop of approximately 3,000 in milk cow numbers, total production of milk as reported by New Jersey dealers and producer-dealers showed only a slight decrease. The total number of milk cows in New Jersey is approximately 125,000 compared with 128,000 a year ago. The average production per cow continues to increase. According to the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service, average output of milk per cow in 1962 was 9,280 pounds; in 1961, 9,110 pounds; and 10 years ago, 7,520 pounds. Leading dairy counties in New Jersey in cow numbers and milk production are Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon. Receipts from producers and sales of milk reached the peak in May 1963, for the fiscal year.

Total milk production as reported by dealers and producer-dealers in New Jersey was 1,107,857,826 pounds for the fiscal year 1962-63. Compared with production in 1961-62, this is a decline of 0.764 per cent, as shown in Table 1.

Tables 2, 3 and 4 show the decreases in numbers of producers shipping milk to New Jersey dealers as well as the declines in gross income and average price per hundredweight paid for the milk. The monthly average price paid to producers during the 1962-63 period was $5.05 per hundredweight, a drop of 1.942 per cent from the average for 1961-62.

Although the average price paid to producers by New Jersey handlers regulated by the Office of Milk Industry price order was seven cents less per hundredweight for the 1962-63 period than the previous year, it continued to exceed prices paid under Federal order regulations. The monthly prices and the average for the year 1962-63 under Office of Milk Industry regulation compared with the New York-New Jersey Order No. 2, Philadelphia Order No. 4 and Wilmington Order No. 10 are shown in Table 5.

The per capita consumption of whole milk in New Jersey averages about three-fourths of a pint per day. While this was considerably less than the peak year of 1945, it has remained fairly steady during the last three years.

Despite the decrease in fixed minimum prices to consumers during the past year, total sales of fluid milk reported by New Jersey handlers increased only 0.59 per cent over the 1961-62 total sales figures. Monthly sales figures for North and South Jersey and statewide totals are shown in Table 6.

Total cream sales in New Jersey during the year 1962-63 exceeded 124 million quarts, fluid milk equivalent. This represented an increase of 0.819 per cent over the previous year (See Table 7.)

Exports of New Jersey produced milk have been decreasing since the fiscal 1960-61 period. Table 8 shows that total exports for 1962-63 were 210,287,501 pounds, a decrease of 14.58 per cent from the total for the previous year.

Imports of milk into New Jersey decreased in the northern area of the State, but increased in South Jersey. However, total imports of milk for use in New Jersey declined 2.237 per cent from the previous year, as indicated in Table 9. The total quantity of milk imported into New Jersey exceeded the total milk produced in New Jersey during the last two fiscal years.

Cream imported for use in New Jersey showed a significant decrease in the last fiscal year compared with the figures shown for 1961-62. Total cream imports, in pounds of fluid milk equivalent, reported in Table 10, were 6.099 per cent less than last year.

The 1961 totals shown in this report are revised figures and, therefore, show slight differences from those used in the 1961-62 report.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION OF MILK AS REPORTED BY DEALERS AND PRODUCER-DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY (POUNDS)

1962-63

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1962			
July	71,744,814	17,108,609	88,853,423
August	72,209,286	17,258,209	89,467,495
September	70,783,101	16,950,151	87,733,252
October	71,780,361	17,803,599	89,583,960
November	69,832,563	17,288,666	87,121,229
December	74,207,147	17,596,945	91,804,092
1963			
January	76,316,172	18,050,651	94,366,823
February	69,891,934	16,405,376	86,297,310
March	79,774,966	18,451,703	98,226,669
April	79,286,287	18,293,765	97,580,052
May	85,551,025	19,606,597	105,157,622
June[1]	74,574,792[1]	17,091,107[1]	91,665,899[1]
Yearly total	895,952,448	211,905,378	1,107,857,826
Monthly Average	74,662,704	17,658,782	92,321,486
Total 1961-62	905,033,821	211,358,285	1,116,392,106
Per cent change 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62	-1.003	+2.588	-0.764

[1]June estimated.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH, NORTH JERSEY

1962-63

	Number of Producers	Total Amount of Milk (pounds)	Total Amount of Money	Price Per Hundred-weight
1962				
July	2,083	68,111,878	$3,304,923.98	$4.85
August	2,051	68,851,093	3,505,664.38	5.09
September	2,031	67,314,754	3,540,163.50	5.26
October	2.013	68,259,035	3,647,048.63	5.34
November	1,994	66,538,631	3,562,584.85	5.35
December	1,963	70,894,267	3,728,491.60	5.26
1963				
January	1,958	72,967,968	3,735,697.16	5.12
February	1,933	66,849,662	3,359,954.06	5.03
March	1,930	76,555,613	3,725,460.54	4.87
April	1,932	76,102,203	3,457,115.98	4.54
May	1,930	82,017,338	3,574,477.43	4.36
June [1]	1,930[1]	71,494,853[1]	3,138,624.05[1]	4.39[1]
Total		855,957,295	$42,280,206.16	
Average	1,979	71,329,775	3,523,350.51	$4.96
Total 1961-62	2,195	862,179,663	43,338,764.83	5.05
Per cent change 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62	-9,841	-0.721	-2.443	-1.783

[1] June estimated.

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH, SOUTH JERSEY

1962-63

	Number of Producers	Total Amount of Milk (pounds)	Total Amount of Money	Price Per Hundred-weight
1962				
July	521	16,493,938	$880,926.41	$5.34
August	527	16,670,999	900,615.12	5.40
September	533	16,398,880	908,484.90	5.54
October	530	17,235,908	995,183.13	5.77
November	525	16,748,945	970,879.01	5.80
December	509	17,032,576	980,388.11	5.76
1963				
January	509	17,499,320	950,704.31	5.43
February	498	15,926,125	862,960.45	5.42
March	506	17,913,471	963,526.42	5.38
April	491	17,747,963	908,420.95	5.12
May	491	19,028,301	957,261.57	5.03
June[1]	491	16,585,210[1]	866,000.39[1]	5.22[1]
Total		205,281,636	$11,145,350.77	
Average	511	17,106,803	928,779.23	$5.43
Total 1961-62	562	204,837,743	11,622,240.58	$5.67
Per cent change 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62	-9.075	+0.217	-4.103	-4.232

[1]June estimated.

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH, NEW JERSEY

1962-63

	Number of Producers	Total Amount of Milk (pounds)	Total Amount of Money	Price Per Hundred-weight
1962				
July	2,604	84,605,816	$4,185,850.39	$4.95
August	2,578	85,522,092	4,406,279.50	5.15
September	2,564	83,713,634	4,448,648.40	5.31
October	2,543	85,494,943	4,642,231.76	5.43
November	2,519	83,287,576	4,533,463.86	5.44
December	2,472	87,926,843	4,708,879.71	5.36
1963				
January	2,467	90,467,288	4,686,401.47	5.18
February	2,431	82,775,787	4,222,914.51	5.10
March	2,436	94,469,084	4,688,986.96	4.96
April	2,423	93,850,166	4,365,536.93	4.65
May	2,421	101,045,639	4,531,739.00	4.48
June [1]	2,421[1]	88,080,063[1]	4,004,624.44[1]	4.55[1]
Total		1,061,238,931	$53,425,556.93	
Average	2,490	88,436,578	4,452,129.74	$5.05
Total 1961-62	2,757	1,067,017,406	54,961,005.41	$5.15
Per cent change 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62	-9.684	-.541	-2.793	-1.942

[1] June estimated.

TABLE 5. COMPARISON OF PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS BY HANDLERS REGULATED BY NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF MILK INDUSTRY WITH PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS UNDER FEDERAL ORDERS 2, 4 AND 10, FOR 3.5 PER CENT MILK

1962-63

	Blend Prices Paid Producers				Amount N. J. Price Exceeded		
	N.J. Handlers[1]	Order No. 2[2]	Order No. 4[3]	Order No. 10[4]	Order No. 2	Order No. 4	Order No.10
1962							
July	$5.56	$4.198	$4.62	$4.53	$1.362	$ .94	$1.03
August	5.58	4.438	4.73	4.65	1.142	.85	.93
September	5.70	4.588	4.81	4.63	1.112	.89	1.07
October	5.64	4.688	5.25	5.22	.952	.39	.42
November	5.61	4.708	5.22	5.25	.902	.39	.36
December	5.57	4.528	5.17	5.17	1.042	.40	.40
1963							
January	5.49	4.408	4.72	4.69	1.082	.77	.80
February	5.53	4.318	4.72	4.65	1.212	.81	.88
March	5.53	4.118	4.65	4.62	1.412	.88	.91
April	5.43	3.928	4.31	4.25	1.502	1.12	1.18
May	5.43	3.758	4.26	4.27	1.672	1.17	1.16
June	5.66	3.768	4.32	4.32	1.832	1.28	1.28
Average	5.56	$4.287	$4.73	$4.69	$1.269	$ .82	$ .87

[1] Average price paid New Jersey producers for Grade B milk by New Jersey handlers not regulated by either Federal Order 2, Federal Order 4 or Federal Order 10.

[2] Blend prices paid producers by Order 2 handlers at the 61-70 mile zone.

[3] Blend prices paid producers by Order 4 handlers converted to a 3.5 per cent butterfat basis.

[4] Blend prices paid producers by Order 10 handlers converted to a 3.5 per cent butterfat basis.

TABLE 6. SALES OF FLUID MILK REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS

1962-63

(Quarts)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1962			
July	52,515,576	16,354,220	68,869,796
August	54,374,704	17,451,171	71,825,875
September	54,480,931	15,718,914	70,199,845
October	58,154,273	16,755,430	74,909,703
November	55,553,153	16,119,868	71,673,021
December	56,243,866	15,583,810	71,827,676
1963			
January	57,686,180	16,067,302	73,753,482
February	50,014,606	14,712,466	64,727,072
March	57,360,505	16,232,549	73,593,054
April	55,715,496	15,859,056	71,574,552
May	58,631,027	16,394,407	75,025,434
June[1]	55,117,218[1]	15,818,712[1]	70,935,930[1]
Total	665,847,535	193,067,905	858,915,440
Average	55,487,295	16,088,992	71,576,287
Total 1961-62	664,757,396	189,119,453	853,876,849
Per cent change 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62	+0.164	+2.088	+0.590

[1]Estimated.

TABLE 7. SALES OF CREAM AS REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS

1962-63

(Quarts - Reported in fluid milk equivalent)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1962			
July	8,749,552	1,990,685	10,740,237
August	7,722,580	2,231,489	9,954,069
September	7,452,251	1,672,717	9,124,968
October	8,075,658	1,488,939	9,564,597
November	8,999,708	1,588,347	10,588,055
December	10,934,387	1,921,254	12,855,641
1963			
January	7,809,178	1,360,542	9,169,720
February	7,386,283	1,320,859	8,707,142
March	8,444,954	1,532,562	9,977,516
April	8,509,325	1,803,949	10,313,274
May	9,632,072	1,857,382	11,489,454
June[1]	9,735,829[1]	1,923,846[1]	11,659,675[1]
Total	103,451,777	20,692,571	124,144,348
Average	8,620,981	1,724,381	10,345,362
Per cent change 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62	+0.713	+1.353	+0.819

[1] Estimated.

TABLE 8. EXPORTS OF NEW JERSEY PRODUCED MILK

1962-63

(Pounds)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1962			
July	12,063,768	3,580,540	15,644,308
August	11,779,890	3,439,633	15,219,523
September	10,570,100	3,192,636	13,762,736
October	11,271,156	3,387,600	14,658,756
November	12,252,911	3,448,328	15,701,239
December	14,025,034	3,604,511	17,629,545
1963			
January	16,344,287	3,966,064	20,310,351
February	12,197,518	3,540,544	15,738,062
March	15,563,932	4,117,637	19,681,569
April	17,033,836	4,128,385	21,162,221
May	17,888,524	4,557,487	22,446,011
June[1]	14,849,876[1]	3,483,304[1]	18,333,180[1]
Total	165,840,832	44,446,669	210,287,501
Average	13,820,069	3,703,889	17,523,958
Total 1961-62	206,767,679	39,410,706	246,178,385
Per cent change 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62			

[1]Estimated.

TABLE 9. IMPORTS OF MILK FOR NEW JERSEY UTILIZATION

1962-63

(Pounds)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1962			
July	66,275,939	23,837,046	90,112,985
August	69,137,361	27,229,305	96,366,666
September	71,024,571	22,196,718	93,221,289
October	76,971,526	22,505,910	99,477,436
November	74,444,270	21,723,071	96,167,341
December	75,569,398	21,042,434	96,611,832
1963			
January	71,908,054	20,773,085	92,681,139
February	65,630,266	19,533,615	85,163,881
March	74,053,752	21,462,407	95,516,159
April	68,224,808	20,555,359	88,780,167
May	73,072,676	21,113,469	94,186,145
June[1]	69,546,353[1]	20,190,877[1]	89,737,230[1]
Total	855,858,974	262,163,296	1,118,022,270
Average	71,321,581	21,846,941	93,168,522
Total 1961-62	891,767,952	251,842,825	1,143,610,777
Per cent change 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62	-4.027	+4.098	-2.237

[1]Estimated.

TABLE 10. CREAM IMPORTED FOR USE IN NEW JERSEY

1962-63

(Pounds - Reported in fluid milk equivalent)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1962			
July	18,174,928	2,601,693	20,776,621
August	15,548,476	2,743,327	18,291,803
September	13,875,445	1,752,798	15,628,243
October	12,885,836	1,692,646	14,578,482
November	13,433,276	1,734,490	15,167,766
December	18,221,916	1,746,806	19,968,722
1963			
January	11,303,120	1,141,236	12,444,356
February	12,439,680	1,154,007	13,593,687
March	13,564,021	1,876,071	15,440,092
April	14,788,257	1,697,253	16,485,510
May	16,590,029	2,234,934	18,824,963
June[1]	15,356,175[1]	1,995,435[1]	17,351,610[1]
Total	176,181,159	22,370,696	198,551,855
Average	14,681,763	1,864,225	16,545,988
Total 1961-62	186,369,719	25,078,329	211,448,048
Per cent change 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62	-5.467	-10.796	-6.099

[1] Estimated.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

The forty-eighth annual State Agricultural Convention was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol in Trenton, on Friday, February 1, 1963. The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by Irving K. Christensen, president of the State Board of Agriculture. The invocation was offered by the Reverend Benjamin H. Adams, Jr., pastor of the Wood-Ridge Presbyterian Church.

The roll of delegates was called by Secretary of Agriculture, Phillip Alampi as follows:

DELEGATES OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

From County Boards of Agriculture

Name	Address	County
Louis Dalponte	Richland	Atlantic
Delmo Muzzarelli	Vineland	Atlantic
Harry L. Marek	Westwood	Bergen
David H. Tice	Woodcliff Lake	Bergen
Lester Jones	Medford	Burlington
Clement B. Lewis	Riverton	Burlington
Elmer J. Duncan	Grenloch	Camden
Joseph Sergi	Haddonfield	Camden
Bolton LeGates	Cape May	Cape May
Felix Wuerker	Cape May	Cape May
Wilbert Newkirk	Bridgeton	Cumberland
Louis Romano	Cedarville	Cumberland
Roy R. Blair	Nutley	Essex
Harry L. Birdsall, Jr.	North Caldwell	Essex
George Fabrizio	Newfield	Gloucester
Nick Super	Westville	Gloucester
Enzo DeLuca	Jersey City	Hudson
John K. Medoff	West New York	Hudson
William Kinney	Asbury	Hunterdon
Margin Stout	Pittstown	Hunterdon
Robert Simpkins	Trenton	Mercer
Donald Woodward	Pennington	Mercer
Melsen E. Laustsen	New Market	Middlesex
Chester Steen	Plainsboro	Middlesex
Richard Satterthwaite	Cream Ridge	Monmouth
Arthur West	Allentown	Monmouth
Harold Farrand	Parsippany	Morris
Andrew Hamilton	Boonton	Morris
Daniel M. Crabbe	Toms River	Ocean
Ephraim Robinson	Toms River	Ocean
Albert Illes	Wayne	Passaic
Chester Krulan	Clifton	Passaic
Norman Harris	Salem	Salem
Roy Powers	Woodstown	Salem

G. I. Runyon	Skillman	Somerset
Chris Van Arsdale	Neshanic Station	Somerset
H. Emerson Powell	Blairstown	Sussex
Herman Kleindienst	Newton	Sussex
John Koscielny	Scotch Plains	Union
Walter Ritchie	Colonia	Union
Robert Hoser	Washington	Warren
Stewart Johnson	Great Meadows	Warren

From State and Pomona Granges

Clinton Cowperthwaite	Moorestown	State Grange
Edwin A. Gauntt	Jobstown	State Grange
Martin Decker	Hammonton	Atlantic
John Clauss	Fairlawn	Bergen-Passaic
C. Harold Joyce	Jobstown	Burlington
Reuben H. Dobbs	Marlton	Camden
Allan McClain	Green Creek	Cape May
A. Newall Abel	Dover	Central District
Leon Spencer	Millville	Cumberland
Carlton S. Carter	Clarksboro	Gloucester
John T. Hudnett	Flemington	Hunterdon
Wilbert Oberholt	Titusville	Mercer
J. V. S. DuMont	Somerville	Middlesex-Somerset
Howard P. Story, Sr.	Freehold	Monmouth
Merton Coles	Woodstown	Salem
John Cowan	Newton	Sussex
John Hamlen	Stewartsville	Warren

From Other Organizations

American Cranberry Growers' Association -- Stephen Lee, Chatsworth; Edward V. Lipman, Bordentown.

Jersey Chick Association -- Nello Melini, Vineland; William Rapp, Farmingdale.

New Jersey Association of Nurserymen -- C. W. M. Hess, Sr., Wayne; Edward S. Wyckoff, Bedminster.

New Jersey State Florists Association -- Carl J. Klotz, Robbinsville; Lester G. Pyle, Gillette.

New Jersey Horticultural Society -- C. William Haines, Sr., Masonville; Charles Maier, Pine Brook.

New Jersey State Poultry Association -- Robert Herman, Freehold; John Vaccaro, Princeton.

United Milk Producers of New Jersey -- Calvin Danbury, Ringoes; Henry Zdancewic, Freehold.

Blueberry Cooperative Association -- Fred Scammell, Toms River.

Cooperative Growers' Association, Inc. -- Herbert VanSciver, Levittown.

Cooperative Marketing Associations in New Jersey -- Victor Lenco, Robbinsville.

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station - Lawrence J. Smith, East Brunswick.

New Jersey Beekeepers Association, Inc. - William Garthe, Hanover.

New Jersey College of Agriculture - Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr., New Brunswick.

New Jersey Crop Improvement Association - Jack Carson, Moorestown.

New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, Inc. - Dr. J. Ellis Croshaw, Jr., Wrightstown.

New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association, Inc. - Charles H. Kirby, Harrisonville.

New Jersey State Potato Association - Frank Jurgelsky, Englishtown.

E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society - William M. Nulton, Somerset.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The following committees were appointed by President Christensen:

Nominating Committee for Members of the State Board of Agriculture

Walter M. Ritchie, Chairman	Union County Board of Agriculture
John Clauss	Bergen-Passaic Pomona Grange
Merton M. Coles	Salem County Pomona Grange
John Cowan	Sussex County Pomona Grange
Daniel Crabbe	Ocean County Board of Agriculture
Enzo DeLuca	Hudson County Board of Agriculture
Elmer J. Duncan	Camden County Board of Agriculture
Robert Hoser	Warren County Board of Agriculture
John T. Hudnett	Hunterdon County Pomona Grange
Albert Illes	Passaic County Board of Agriculture
Edward V. Lipman	American Cranberry Growers' Association
John Melora	Atlantic County Board of Agriculture
Lester G. Pyle	New Jersey State Florists' Association
William Rapp	Jersey Chick Association
Ernest J. Ricca	Essex County Board of Agriculture
Robert M. Simpkins	Mercer County Board of Agriculture
Lawrence J. Smith	New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station
Leon Spencer	Cumberland County Pomona Grange
Nicholas Super	Gloucester County Board of Agriculture
Chris Van Arsdale	Somerset County Board of Agriculture
Felix E. Wuerker	Cape May County Board of Agriculture

Nominating Committee for Member of the State Fish & Game Council

Charles E. Maier, Chairman	New Jersey State Horticultural Society
William Albert	Bergen County Board of Agriculture
William Garthe	New Jersey Beekeepers Association
John Hamlen	Warren County Pomona Grange

Stewart S. Johnson	Warren County Board of Agriculture
Chester J. Krulan	Passaic County Board of Agriculture
H. Emerson Powell	Sussex County Board of Agriculture

Committee on Resolutions

Martin Decker, Chairman	Atlantic County Pomona Grange
Fred Bauerman	Morris County Board of Agriculture
Edwin A. Gauntt	New Jersey State Grange
C. William Haines, Sr.	New Jersey State Horticultural Society
Norman E. Harris	Salem County Board of Agriculture
Lester C. Jones	Burlington County Board of Agriculture
Arthur West	Monmouth County Board of Agriculture
Henry Zdancewic	United Milk Producers of New Jersey

Committee on Credentials

Clement B. Lewis, Chairman	Burlington County Board of Agriculture
Carlton S. Carter	Gloucester County Pomona Grange
William Kinney	Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture
Fred E. Scammell	Blueberry Cooperative Association
John Vaccaro	New Jersey State Poultry Association

Committee to Escort the Governor

Charles W. M. Hess, Sr., Chairman	New Jersey Association of Nurserymen
Allan McClain	Cape May County Pomona Grange
Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.	New Jersey College of Agriculture
Wilbert C. Newkirk	Cumberland County Board of Agriculture
Chester A. Steen	Middlesex County Board of Agriculture

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The credentials committee examined the certificates of delegates and reported them in order.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The chairman of the nominating committee placed the names of Roy R. Blair, a nurseryman of Nutley, Essex County and Thomas S. DeCou, a fruit grower of Haddonfield, Camden County, in nomination for membership on the State Board of Agriculture. There being no further nominations, the Secretary cast a ballot to make this election unanimous.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The chairman of the nominating committee placed the name of Fred T. Space of Sussex, a fur breeder, in nomination for membership on the Fish and Game Council for the North Jersey District vacancy. There being no further nominations, the Secretary cast a ballot to make the election unanimous.

CITATIONS

Citations for distinguished service to agriculture were awarded to the following: Jacob A. Blakeslee of Newton; Charles A. Collins of Moorestown; Clayton S. Cronkright of Summit; and William B. Duryee of Allentown.

The citations, read by Secretary of Agriculture, Phillip Alampi, were as follows:

Citation of Jacob A. Blakeslee

New Jersey is proud of your long record as a dairyman, farm leader and citizen. In addition to the exacting demands of your own successful dairy enterprise, you have been readily responsive to frequent calls to serve your fellow farmers.

Ever conscious of the importance of our natural resources, you have been an active advocate of conservation measures designed to protect our land and forests, and to preserve them for future generations.

You early recognized the function of credit as a tool essential to modern agriculture and, without reserve, you have devoted your efforts and talents to provide adequate credit facilities for farmers and farm cooperatives. Your long term as a director of the several Federal agencies administering loan funds in the Northeast has brought to you well-earned recognition and acclaim.

You have been a tireless and effective leader in promoting measures to aid and stabilize the New Jersey dairy industry for which countless milk producers acknowledge their indebtedness. You have earned high regard and respect in numerous Sussex County and statewide organizations, both in agriculture and civic affairs. You have filled with distinction many important assignments concerned with National and State farm programs.

We recall with pride your term of service as a member and as president of this Board during the critical war period when accelerated programs affecting all branches of agriculture were initiated.

As an expression of our gratitude and as a tribute to your career, the State Board of Agriculture awards to you this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of Charles A. Collins

Scion of a distinguished Burlington County family whose history parallels that of the impending Tercentennial of our State, you have fulfilled in good measure the tradition of your forebears. You are truly a native son and an able husbandman of New Jersey soil.

You are honored as a first citizen by your neighbors because of your keen interest in community affairs, your generous support of education and welfare measures, and your inherent modesty.

Successful as an efficient operator of extensive orchards and acreage, you have demonstrated an exceptional capacity to produce. Conscious also of the handicaps facing your fellow farmers in the market place, you have never hesitated to raise your voice to gain for them a more equitable return for their crops.

You have filled many posts meritoriously, serving diligently as an active member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Your colleagues on the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee pay tribute to your able guidance, sound counsel and the impartiality which characterized your long term of office.

Likewise, your fellow members on the State Board of Agriculture hold you in esteem as they recall your rare acumen, sincerity of purpose and zeal to advance the economic welfare of our agriculture during your recent term.

As a unanimous expression of commendation, the State Board of Agriculture awards to you this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE at this 48th Annual Agricultural Convention.

Citation of Clayton S. Cronkright

Your career of dedicated service to the orderly development of New Jersey commerce and industry has won wide recognition even beyond the borders of our State. Due in many respects to your efforts, New Jersey, though small in area, has retained its rank as the seventh state in industrial output.

Just as noteworthy has been your enlightened recognition that, in many instances, industry and agriculture are compatible. You have demonstrated that mutual consideration of their respective needs is a worthy objective in planning for the future welfare of the State. You are to be commended for your vision and broad concept of a well-rounded and balanced economy embracing all aspects of our diversified resources.

We have noted with satisfaction that your zeal to promote industry has been tempered always by your own appreciation of our rural areas and their features as assets in which every citizen has a share. Thanks in no small measure to your inspiration, that conviction now is gaining more widespread recognition.

Of added significance is your outstanding record of service in guiding and counseling those concerned with planning for tomorrow, and adjusting to the pressures of our accelerated growth and development. As a member and chairman of the Rural Advisory Council, you have upheld with distinction the New Jersey tradition of citizen participation in government.

On behalf of our farmers and other rural residents, the members of the State Board of Agriculture desire to express their sincere gratitude and so award to you this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of William B. Duryee

Your career of more than 50 years is one of the most outstanding in the annals of New Jersey agriculture. Since 1911, your activities have encompassed countless phases of our farm economy and rural welfare.

To you are credited many firsts due to your initiative, rare capacity for leadership and affirmative steps in launching numerous new and worthy projects. You were a pioneer as New Jersey's first instructor in vocational agriculture and as the first county agricultural agent under Federal-State direction.

During your term as Secretary of Agriculture, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture gained much in stature. You early recognized the need for expanded marketing facilities and adequate electric service to rural areas. Other progressive steps credited to your administration were concerned with meeting critical depression problems such as those related to disastrous milk prices, rural roads, abandoned farms and lack of credit.

Your prompt and able response to the urgent call to aid the dairy industry in 1932 and your courageous administration of emergency measures brought relief to every producer. Your continued interest in agriculture and rural affairs are to be commended, particularly your worthy contributions in your home county as well as your able direction of the State program of the Rural Advisory Council.

These are but a few of the significant milestones of a long career of dedicated service to which you have generously devoted your diversified talents.

As an expression of their sincere gratitude, the members of the State Board of Agriculture take great pride in awarding to you this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions, presented by Martin Decker and reported favorably by the committee, were adopted by the State Agricultural Convention:

WHEREAS, the real estate tax is a major problem facing New Jersey farmers today; and

WHEREAS, the New Jersey Tax Policy Commission has made a careful study of the New Jersey tax problem; and

WHEREAS, this Commission has recommended a broad-base tax to relieve present and future real estate taxes;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this convention endorse the report of this Commission but expresses its willingness to consider the alternate bond issue proposal made by Governor Richard J. Hughes.

WHEREAS, there is a recent legislative tendency to extend minimum regulation of wages and hours to agricultural labor; and

WHEREAS, such regulation would bring further financial hardships upon agriculture;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by this 48th convention of agricultural delegates, that such regulations should not become effective in New Jersey.

WHEREAS, the problems facing the dairy industry in our State threaten its very existence and only a unity of thought and action can restore any semblance of stability;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we commend the dairy cooperatives of our State for their unity of action in this crisis;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we urge our Governor and the members of the Legislature to give careful consideration to the problems of the industry in an effort to preserve this dairy industry in our State.

WHEREAS, the Fish and Game Council has chosen Lester G. MacNamara, a career man of many years in this agency to be its new director;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this gathering of agricultural delegates urge Governor Hughes to consumate his appointment at his earliest convenience in order that this important work may continue under capable and experienced leadership.

WHEREAS, shortage of funds for ordinary operating expenses, such as supplies, utility services, scientific equipment and similar items, has been a key limiting factor in the maintenance of the program of teaching and research at the College of Agriculture at Rutgers, the State University; and

WHEREAS, the educational work of the College has a vital bearing on the continued efficiency of New Jersey's important agricultural enterprises;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the State Agricultural Convention, that the Governor and Legislature be respectfully urged to grant the appropriations recommended for the College and Experiment Station by the University and the State Board of Education.

WHEREAS, since we met in our convention last January, the Great Creator has called from our midst to their final rest a number of our long-time friends and farm leaders, among whom are Orrie Feitsma, for many years associated with the dairy industry of Passaic County and former President of the Passaic County Board of Agriculture; Azariah M. Frey, Warren County dairyman and State Board member; Gottlieb Katzenstein, Sussex County dairyman and former member of the State Board; Ernest Race, Sr., prominent Warren County fruit grower; Francis C. Stokes, Burlington County, prominent vegetable breeder and seedsman; Peter P. VanNuys, Somerset County dairyman and former Board member; and

WHEREAS, the passing of these men of high rank in their respective fields of agriculture is a great loss to their many friends now in this convention and throughout the State;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that it is fitting for us, the delegates at this 48th annual agricultural convention, to pause in our deliberations for a moment of silence in respect and loving memory of our departed friends; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this action be made a matter of record of these proceedings and that copies be sent to the respective families.